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Israelis Spend 43% on Arms

2 Billion 25% of GNP

By Louis B. Fleeming
SALEM, Feb. 16.—Israel and a record-breaking \$1.2 billion on defense this year, an unprecedented 25 percent of its gross national product.

Staggering defense expenditures eat up nearly 43 percent of Israel's national budget. The budget was presented today to the Israeli parliament, Prime Minister Pinhas Sapir, part of a grim economic picture in which the consequences for the nation shared off largely by increases in loans and gifts abroad, primarily from the Jewish community.

Sapir said that safety factors written into their foreign capital from abroad in recession in the United States affects the situation. The new budget is 20 percent less than the 1969 budget. Despite its defense burden, the expanded by non-military sections, expenditures will increase 10 percent, but debt repayments up 38 percent, while the development budget up 17 to 18 percent.

It is part of the government's policy to try to keep civilian life as normal as possible. The budget is based on a wage, and tax policy that will be continued but more increase of individual income. Each Israeli can look forward in the year ahead to a boost of 5 percent in his private income.

There is grave skepticism among Israeli economists and the of Israel remains convinced the measures taken so far been inadequate to stem a outflow of convertible currency which continues at the rate of \$1 million a day. The defense budget made public so it is to say whether the budget reflects hopes that the United States will come through with aid and deferred payments have been asked for in connection with major arms purchases.

The budget is written with red ink. The deficit will be \$185 million but that is good news in that with the deficit of \$500 million which Israel will end fiscal year on March 31. Savings and loans will cover only 53 percent of the budget costs. The rest will be on voluntary and contribution to savings and loans on insurance payments and by the bank of Israel.

As a result will be that 45.7 percent of national income will go to savings and loans for government expenditures. The Finance Ministry said a deficit of \$1.1 billion in current account for next year, the difference between imports and exports in goods and services. It represents an increase of 18 percent over the 1969 and is almost double the of 1968.

Finance Ministry predicts will be able to cover all but \$1 billion of the \$1.1 billion deficit with an increase in capital of which the most significant the gifts and loans from an Jews and the Jewish community from West Germany.



VOICE IN THE STREET—Demonstrators at the Chicago Federal Building after contempt rulings Sunday.



CONTEMPT OF COURT—William M. Kunstler, one of the defense attorneys of the Chicago Seven, with his wife during a press conference after being sentenced.

'Near Despair,' Hussein Warns Of New War to Regain Losses

LONDON, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—King Hussein of Jordan said tonight he had been brought near to total despair by the failure to reach a peaceful solution to the Middle East crisis.

The king, speaking in a television interview broadcast here, described how he stepped in to end last week's conflict between his army and guerrilla groups.

Asked if he saw a peaceful solution to the crisis in the Middle East, the king replied: "I am not in total despair, but I must say that I am very near to total despair."

He warned that if no solution was reached another Middle East war was inevitable, adding: "We shall have to struggle to regain what we lost."

He was asked if it was a fact that a large number of senior officers, reflecting the opinions of their men, had wanted to take action against the "small number of extremists" in the Arab commando organization.

Law Group Will Help Appeal Chicago Contempt Sentences

CHICAGO, Feb. 16 (AP).—Seven lawyers and law professors announced at a news conference yesterday that they will help appeal against contempt-of-court sentences imposed on the defendants and defense attorneys in the Chicago riot conspiracy trial.

The seven announced they were volunteering their services soon after U.S. District Court Judge Julius J. Hoffman completed reading contempt citations and passing sentences.

While plans were being made for the appeal, the jury in the trial of the "Chicago Seven" ended its second day of deliberations without reaching a verdict last night. The jury of ten women and two men had deliberated a total of 21-1/2 hours.

There was no indication whether the jurors were split on a verdict on whether the seven defendants were guilty of conspiring to incite riots during the 1968 Democratic National Convention.

Leonard I. Weinglass, one of the defense attorneys, said he had been "very pessimistic" but added, "I think now that the jury has been out some time there is a reasonable likelihood of either an acquittal or a hung jury."

Meanwhile, Martin Stavis, director of the Law Center for Constitutional Rights in New York, said the group of lawyers and law professors would ask the U.S. Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals to set bond for those sentenced for contempt.

Judge Hoffman refused bail for the contempt sentences, which ranged from two months and 15 days for defendant Lee Weiner to four years, three days for defense attorney William M. Kunstler.

'69 Payments Deficit Worst in U.S. History

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—A record fourth-quarter surplus of \$114 billion failed to head off a \$6.98 billion balance-of-payments deficit—the worst in U.S. history—last year, the Commerce Department reported today.

The 1969 deficit, which stemmed partly from a long dock strike and from tight-money policies of the government, compared with a \$168 million surplus the year before.

Last year's "liquidity" accounting also showed a \$674 million surplus of U.S. exports over imports. All transactions involving the American economy and the rest of the world were reflected in today's dismal accounting report.

The Commerce Department cited a number of unusual factors like the three-month East Coast dock strike and distortions in markets created by inflation and inflation-fighting tight-money moves as aggravating the deficit.

However, the department said, "the 1969 liquidity deficit was probably still as large as any earlier deficit."

Using a different accounting—the "official settlements" books—a \$2.78 billion surplus was recorded, up from the 1968 surplus of \$1.64 billion. This represented changes in dollar holdings of foreign central banks and other official institutions.

The key liquidity accounting, however, measures all transactions—public and private—as they are made.

Commerce Department officials said that the \$9.78 billion deficit between the two accounts books—a \$2.78 billion surplus in one, a \$6.98 billion deficit in the other—was caused by the Federal Reserve's extremely stringent money policies.

The summary contempt procedures provided by law were reserved for exceptional circumstances and unusual situations where it is necessary to summarily and instantly vindicate the dignity of the court.

traced U.S. funds out of the U.S. money market and into the Eurodollar market and, because of the depressing effect on the stock market, caused many foreigners to put their money into high-interest-bearing Eurodollar deposits rather than into U.S. stocks.

However, it is explained, the fact is that the administration is forced to report that, during its first year in office, the United States suffered the severest balance-of-payments deficit—dollars flowing out.

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 6)

Senate Panel Approves Carswell for High Court

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP).—The Senate Judiciary Committee approved by a vote of 13 to 4 today the Supreme Court nomination of Judge G. Harrold Carswell, of Tallahassee, Fla.

Chairman James O. Eastland, D. Miss., told newsmen that the committee's majority report recommending Judge Carswell's confirmation will be filed in the Senate later today.

He said ten days were granted for the filing of a minority report.

The senators voting against approval of Judge Carswell's nomination were all Democrats—Philip A. Hart, of Michigan; Edward M. Kennedy, of Massachusetts; Birch Bayh, of Indiana; and Joseph D. Tydings, of Maryland.

Sen. Eastland also announced that the committee had agreed to vote by April 24 on a proposed constitutional amendment providing for the election of the president and vice-president by direct popular vote.

Sen. Bayh, chief Senate sponsor of the direct election plan, had insisted at an earlier meeting of the committee that a time be fixed for voting on the plan before the committee voted on the nomination of Judge Carswell.

Sen. Eastland predicted that Judge Carswell, now a judge on the Fifth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals and formerly a U.S. district court judge in Tallahassee, would be confirmed by the Senate by better than a 2-to-1 margin.

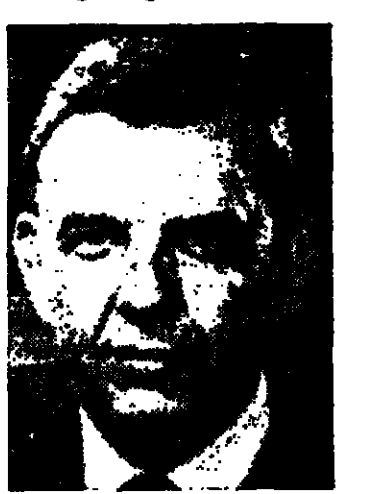
Listed as voting to approve the nomination in committee, in addition to Sen. Eastland, were Sens. John L. McClellan, D. Ark.; Sam J. Ervin Jr., D. N.C.; Thomas J. Dodd, D. Conn.; Quentin N. Burdick, D. N.D.; Robert C. Byrd, D. W.Va.; Roman L. Hruska, R. Neb.; Hiram L. Fong, R. Hawaii; Hugh Scott, R. Pa.; Strom Thurmond, R. S.C.; Charles McC. Mathias, R. Md.; Robert P. Griffin, R. Mich.; and Marlow W. Cook, R. Ky.

Sens. Burdick, Dodd, Fong and Kennedy were absent but were permitted to cast their votes by telephone. The committee's rules do not permit the use of proxies.

Second Choice
The 50-year-old Tallahassee judge was President Nixon's second choice to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Court created by the resignation under fire of Justice Abe Fortas last May.

Mr. Nixon first nominated Judge Clement F. Haynsworth Jr. of Greenville, S.C. The Judiciary Committee approved his nomination by a 10-to-7 vote, but last November after a bitter battle over judicial philosophy and ethics, the Senate rejected the appointment by a 55-45 vote.

Most of the opposition to Judge Carswell has come from civil rights groups. They contend that his judicial record is one of a segregationist and does not show he has changed the views he expressed in a white supremacy speech 22 years ago, although Judge Carswell in his testimony (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



G. Harrold Carswell

Spy Charge Dropped for UN Russian

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (UPI).—The United States dropped espionage charges today against Alexander Vasilyevich Tikhomirov, a Soviet employee of the United Nations, on condition he leave the country by tomorrow.

Sources at the UN said Mr. Tikhomirov will leave tomorrow for Moscow aboard a Soviet Aeroflot airliner.

Attorney General John N. Mitchell said dismissal of the charges was agreed upon "in the belief that it would best serve the interests of the United States."

Mr. Tikhomirov, 37, was arrested Feb. 7 on a federal complaint charging him with espionage both in the Seattle and the New York City areas. He had been a translator in the Russian language section of the office of conference services of the United Nations Secretariat.

Mr. Mitchell said U.S. Commissioner Walker J. Resburg Jr. in Seattle, ordered the charges dismissed at the request of U.S. Attorney Stan Pittkin. The action was taken after consultations between the State Department and the Justice Department.

Mr. Tikhomirov, who did not have diplomatic immunity from prosecution, has been free on \$75,000 bond posted by Soviet officials. An FBI investigation led to a complaint charging Mr. Tikhomirov with conspiring to obtain documents connected with the national defense, including information regarding anti-aircraft missiles, for transmission to the Soviet Union.

State Department spokesman Carl Barthel told newsmen the department made its recommendation after reviewing how Soviet authorities had dealt with American citizens in recent years who had been charged with violations of Soviet laws.

Mr. Barthel said that since 1968 Soviet authorities had tended to deal more leniently with accused American offenders.

Mr. Barthel denied Soviet protests that the arrest of Mr. Tikhomirov was "without foundation" and "politically motivated."

Brandt Won't Meet Stoph This Month

BONN, Feb. 16 (UPI).—Chancellor Willy Brandt will be unable to meet East German Premier Willi Stoph this month, the chief Bonn government spokesman announced today.

"It is clear that Brandt cannot go to East Berlin on Feb. 19 and probably also not on Feb. 26," State Secretary Conrad Ahlers told a news conference, "but that does not mean he will not go at all."

Mr. Stoph sent Mr. Brandt a letter last week proposing that they meet on either of the two dates in East Berlin to consider a treaty the East Germans have proposed they sign. The treaty calls for the establishment of "normal relations" and exchange of ambassadors.

Mr. Brandt reported briefly to the cabinet this morning on Mr. Stoph's letter, outlining the procedure for preparing a reply, Mr. Ahlers said.

Cabinet Meeting
He said a decision will be taken at Wednesday's cabinet meeting. "At that meeting, the general tenor of the reply will be decided," Mr. Ahlers said. "In principle, the government never has been opposed to such a meeting, but it has to decide a number of technical questions and also whether political questions should be determined in a 'one of such a meeting'."

One of the technical questions is whether the meeting should be in East Berlin. Some political figures believe the Communist regime would be unduly upgraded if the first meeting of the two government chiefs was held there. Others argue that Mr. Brandt would gain political advantage by going there.

New Initiatives to Russia Foreseen in Nixon Report

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP).—President Nixon will propose new initiatives for improving American-Soviet relations in his first "state of the world" report this week. The message is based on the theme of a "new strategy for peace."

Mr. Nixon, back from a four-day Florida holiday, will send the extraordinary 25,000-word document to Congress Wednesday, outlining U.S. foreign policy—including Vietnam—from the time he took office, and carrying it into the future.

White House sources who have advance knowledge indicated that Mr. Nixon would set out new proposals for settling long-standing East-West disputes.

They suggested that the report also would encompass areas of mutual concern, such as the Israel-Arab conflict.

The sources indicated that the new proposals would center directly on relations between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The sources, however, would provide no details on what the chief executive had in mind.

White House aides said that so far as they can learn no previous President has issued such an extensive statement of foreign policy and aims. For the first time, they said, there will be a written and definite American foreign policy to be debated, praised or criticized.

Mr. Nixon plans to make this "state of the world" message an annual document.

The lengthy presidential paper has been in preparation for many weeks within the White House and the State and Defense Departments, but the intensive work of the final drafts was completed over the weekend in Florida.

Among those participating in the final drafting process were Henry A. Kissinger, assistant to the President for national security affairs; two of his aides, Anthony Lake and Roger Morris; William J. Cargo, staff director of the planning and coordination staff of the State Department; and White House speechwriter William Safire.

Most immediately, said Mr. Kissinger, the Nixon administration should reexamine the presence of its consulate in white-ruled Rhodesia which borders Zambia on the south.

In addition, he said the United States should redouble its pressure on Portugal and South Africa, politically and economically, to end minority rule.

Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith again this week warned Zambia of retaliation if it continues to allow black guerrillas based in Zambia to operate into Rhodesia. Zambia already has charged Rhodesia with violating its air space. It has accused Portugal of bombing border areas over conflicts with Portuguese Angola and Mozambique.

Mr. Kissinger, referring to Rhodesia's Smith, said, "He definitely would be looking for an excuse to try to destroy us. Definitely an explosion is going to take place based on ideology and color."

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Smith Sees 'Early Progress'

U.S. Aide Hopeful at Geneva Talks

GENEVA, Feb. 16 (NYT).—Gerard C. Smith, the chief U.S. disarmament negotiator, said today he hoped for "early progress" on a ban on germ warfare at the disarmament conference here.

Mr. Smith said upon his arrival from Washington for the first 1970 session, beginning tomorrow, that President Nixon's recent statements on chemical and biological weapons "will be helpful" at the arms talks.

The President announced last November that the United States would never be the first to use lethal or incapacitating chemical weapons and would never resort to biological weapons.

Saturday, the President also

ruled out the use of toxins by the United States in warfare.

Alexei A. Roshchin, the Soviet delegate, said here yesterday that Moscow was giving top priority to the question of chemical and biological weapons at the 25-nation arms talks.

In his prepared airport statement today, Mr. Smith said Washington also hoped that a "broad consensus" would be reached soon on the projected treaty to keep the seabed free of nuclear weapons.

The goal, he said, was to have a draft text ready for the United Nations General Assembly's next session in the fall.

After tomorrow's opening meeting, Mr. Smith will travel to Brus-

sels to brief the North Atlantic Treaty Organization on U.S. preparations for the next round of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks with the Soviet Union in Vienna.

Mr. Smith, the chief U.S. negotiator at these talks, said a "good beginning" had been made at their start in Helsinki in December, but that there was still a "long way to go."

"If we are successful," he continued, "not the least of the results will be an added impetus to the multilateral arms control negotiations here in Geneva."

Mr. Smith will go on to Washington from Brussels in order to continue the preparations for the Vienna talks.

102 Perish In Dominican Plane Crash

Victims Include 53 North Americans

SANTO DOMINGO, Feb. 16 (UPI).—A Dominican Airways DC-8 jetliner with 102 persons aboard lost power in one engine and crashed into the Caribbean Sea moments after takeoff last night.

A Dominican Navy spokesman said there appeared to be no survivors.

Scores of ships and helicopters circled the area where the twin-jet hit, two miles from the airport of the Americas. Only fragments of bodies and bits of debris were recovered from the shark-infested waters.

"It is presumed there are no survivors," the naval spokesman said.

The DC-8, in service only one month, faltered just after takeoff on the 260-mile flight to San Juan, Puerto Rico. The pilot radioed the control tower that an engine had failed and he was losing power.

The plane banked into a right turn and plunged into the sea.

Among the 97 passengers and five crewmen aboard were former world lightweight boxing champion Carlos "Tito" Cruz, his wife and two children.

A 12-member Puerto Rican women's volleyball team and the wife and daughter of former Dominican President Antonio Imbert Barrera, who helped plot the assassination of dictator Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina in 1961, were also aboard.

Dominican Airways said the passengers included 53 North Americans, in addition to Dominicans, Puerto Ricans, Peruvians, Argentines and Belgians and one Spaniard.

"Normally, the loss of an engine is not sufficient to cause a DC-8 to ditch," said Charles R. Harrison, chief of the San Juan air traffic control center.

The Federal Aviation Agency requires that such a plane be able to fly on one engine before it is licensed, he said.

Mr. Harrison said it was a routine procedure for pilots licensed to fly DC-8s to undergo flight training on what to do in case of engine failure and that any speculation on the cause of the accident at this time, from his standpoint, would be pure conjecture. He said something else must have gone wrong.

Lagos Doesn't Free Catholic Missionaries

LAGOS, Nigeria, Feb. 16 (AP).—Twenty-nine Catholic missionaries who worked in Biafra were sentenced to fines or imprisonment in Port Harcourt. But after paying the fines, they were mysteriously locked up, informed sources said today.

Later, official Radio Nigeria, in a brief news item, said the 29 had been convicted and all had paid their fines. It said the sentence was a choice of a \$100 fine or four months' imprisonment, but made no mention of deportation and did not say what was being done with them.

Twenty Irish priests, including Bishop Joseph Whelan of Owerri, and nine nuns, eight Irish and one American, were convicted Thursday of illegal entry and working without permits. They paid \$2,900 (\$8,500) in fines with funds gathered by Catholic authorities in Lagos.

But they were not immediately released and on Saturday police vans arrived at the Silver Springs Rest House to take them from house arrest to prison, sources said. Two priests who had gone to their aid were detained with them.

The missionaries refused to enter the prison, because they had been given the option of fines by the magistrate. They sat down in the street and refused to move.

The nuns first refused to get into the police vans and relented only after long argument with police, the sources said.

Finally, it was learned, they were taken to a school building and held under guard there. Military authorities who received an air craft for their deportation were not allowed by police to take them to the airport.

Irish Ambassador Paul J.G. Keating said he was trying to get clearance to travel to Port Harcourt to arrange the missionaries' deportation.

Fatah Claims Battle Against Israeli Troops

AMMAN, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—Arab commandos and Israeli troops were locked in battle tonight along a five-mile front in the Jordan Valley, a spokesman for the Palestine Armed Struggle Command said here.

Fighting between the Fatah commandos and the Israelis erupted at 9:30 p.m. and was still going on two hours later, the spokesman said.

The battle was being fought along a front from Dabrat al-Najjar to the King Hussein bridge over the Jordan.

The spokesman gave no further details but said a statement would be issued later.

Fatah commandos claimed earlier today they had inflicted heavy losses on the Israelis in a battle last night on the occupied Golan Heights in Syria.

Several fires were started, vehicles and arms were destroyed and a mine field was blown up, the command added.

Tonight's battle came less than 24 hours after commandos claimed they destroyed an Israeli observation post in the Jordan Valley.

Earlier, Jordanian and Israeli forces tonight exchanged mortar fire for 30 minutes in the Al-Turkumaniyah area of the northern Jordan Valley, a Jordanian military spokesman said in Amman.

A Jordanian military spokesman announced two Israeli helicopters landed soldiers last night in the area of Mkhfar al-Areid, nine miles southwest of Madaba, United Press International reported.

[The troops planted mines and two civilians were killed later when one mine exploded, he said.]

1,500 Strike Ford In Swansea, Wales

LONDON, Feb. 16 (AP).—A strike by 1,500 men at the Ford auto factory at Swansea, Wales, today threatened the jobs of 48,000 workers in the giant auto corporation's 20 other plants throughout the country.

These assembly plants have only a few days' supply of the axles left and the labor force could be laid off if the Swansea strike continued.

The Swansea men are striking for an extra £10 (£24) in wages a week. Yesterday workers at Ford's other plants shouted down their union representatives at mass meetings and voted to accept the company's offer of increases ranging from 5% (\$6.80) to 5% 15 shillings (\$13.80) a week.

U.S. Panel Probing Charges TV Network Paid Haiti Rebels

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—A congressional subcommittee has been probing for nearly a year allegations that a U.S. television network helped finance Haitian rebels in exchange for film rights, an official said today. The inquiry is still in a preliminary stage.

Robert Lishman, counsel to the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Special Subcommittee on Investigations, said the allegations against the Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) were only one item in the inquiry.

He said the committee had received complaints that CBS had paid Haitians opposed to the regime of life President Francois Duvalier in exchange for exclusive rights to film their activities.

The charges are reported to include the financing of a commando invasion of Haiti.

Observers said the complaints could have arisen from an incident

in January, 1967. A CBS cameraman was among Haitian exiles in what was described as an attempt to invade Haiti. American authorities seized their small boat, which had set sail for Florida.

CBS had no comment today on the congressional investigation.

James Kelly, a subcommittee field investigator, was quoted in a press report as saying CBS was alleged to have paid \$200,000 to the Haitian exiles.

Mr. Lishman said complaints of slanted news had also been made against other U.S. networks, but declined to name them.

He denied knowledge of a report that the subcommittee has probed allegations that magazine interests obtained exclusive rights to James Earl Ray's story by paying him to plead guilty to the murder of Martin Luther King so he would not have to give evidence.

Mr. Lishman said it would be at least two weeks before the subcommittee decides on its next step.



EXTRA ASSISTANCE—A U.S. medic supervises a dispensary for Vietnamese civilians in Duc Hoa village, where the Army has established a post to help improve the medical condition of the local population.

U.S. Ambassador To Sweden Is Confirmed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP).—Dr. Jerome H. Holland was confirmed by the Senate today as the new U.S. ambassador to Sweden.

The former college president received the required Senate approval on a voice vote. There were no votes heard against the appointment.

The vote came after Sen. Harry R. Byrd, a Virginia Democrat, lauded Dr. Holland as a respected educator and an exceedingly able man.

Dr. Holland, 54, a Negro, has been president of Hampton Institute in Virginia since 1960.

Normally, a new ambassador—especially if he is not a career diplomat—spends several weeks at the State Department for briefings on the country to which he is assigned. The State Department did not say when Dr. Holland will take his post.

Britain Convicts Five In Counterfeit Plot

LONDON, Feb. 16 (AP).—Five men were convicted today of plotting to flood Europe with one million pounds (\$24 million) in forged Swiss banknotes.

Robert McKew, 45, named as the ringleader, was found guilty of conspiring to issue forged notes.

The four other men were sentenced at the end of a month-long trial to terms ranging from two years to four years.

U.S. Doves Rebuked

Bonn Warns That GI Pullout Would Play Into Reds' Hands

By Joe Alex Morris

BONN, Feb. 16.—West German Defense Minister Helmut Schmidt today sharply criticized American advocates of troop withdrawals from Europe and warned that they were playing into Soviet hands.

It was the strongest public attack yet by a government minister here against Sen. Mike Mansfield, D. Mont., and his supporters. Sen. Mansfield claims he has 51 Senate votes for a resolution demanding unilateral American troop pullbacks from Europe.

At the same time, it appeared to be the first shot in a West German campaign to bolster American politicians who oppose Sen. Mansfield. Somewhat belatedly, the regime here has been taking the warnings of Sen. Charles H. Percy, R. Ill., and others seriously. The question of future troop levels in Europe is certain to rank among the chief topics when Chancellor Willy Brandt visits Washington next month.

Mr. Schmidt viewed "with greatest concern" the campaign for U.S. troop withdrawals, which he said was apparently winning greater public support in the United States. The agitation prejudices the Western position in any future talks with the Russians on a mutual reduction of troop strength in Europe, he said.

"I can conceive of nothing worse than a unilateral reduction from which the Soviet leadership could easily sit back and await the political consequences," Mr. Schmidt said in an interview with the Hamburg newspaper Die Welt.

Without specifically mentioning Finland, the defense minister said that an example exists in northern Europe of what happens in a situation where only one of the two dominant powers in Europe exercises any real influence.

The Nixon administration has pledged to maintain present troop

Laird Returns From Saigon, Sees Progress

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (UPI).—Home from his second visit to South Vietnam, Defense Secretary Melvin Laird promised last night to continue U.S. withdrawals, but warned that South Vietnamese forces might suffer "setbacks."

As usual, Mr. Laird declined to give the timetable of future U.S. pullouts. He reported "good progress" in Vietnamization of the war so far, but said he did not want to underestimate the future problems involved.

Returning with Mr. Laird was Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who echoed the defense secretary's confidence and warning.

"I would like to emphasize one thing . . . I know of no war where one side won all the battles. I'm sure there will be some setbacks. It is a strain which we will have to overcome. But in the long term, I am sure also that the Vietnamization program will work as long as we move in a prudent way."

Mr. Laird described his talks on Vietnamization in Saigon with President Thieu as "frank and open," hinting that the South Vietnamese leader's objections of last year had eased.

As of April 15, some 115,000 U.S. servicemen—87 percent of them combat troops—will have been withdrawn from Vietnam, reducing the number of U.S. combat battalions there from around 110 to roughly 80. The withdrawals, Army sources said, have already led to pullbacks of U.S. forces from border areas facing Communist bases in Cambodia and Laos, except in the III Corps area north of Saigon.

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400 U.S. Warplanes Pound Red Troops, Supplies in Laos

SAIGON, Feb. 16 (AP).—More than 400 American fighter-bombers attacked North Vietnamese troops, trucks and supply lines in Laos yesterday, sources said today.

There were no immediate reports of any U.S. planes being shot down.

The sources said the raids were a two-pronged aerial offensive against North Vietnamese forces. Some were in direct support of Royal Laotian government forces on the Plain des Jars in central Laos, which has been under heavy Communist attack.

Other raids were against the Ho Chi Minh Trail in eastern Laos, in an effort to slow the movement of North Vietnamese troops and supplies into South Vietnam.

Sources said the raids were launched from two U.S. Seventh Fleet carriers in the Tonkin Gulf and at least a half-dozen bases in Thailand and South Vietnam. The two carriers alone carry nearly 200 warplanes.

Most of the attacking planes were F-4 Phantom and F-105 Thunderchief fighter-bombers, each capable of carrying 10,000 to 15,000 pounds of bombs.

Strategic Air Command B-52 bombers, which carry four to six times the bombload of the F-4s and F-105s, also pounded North Vietnamese supply depots in eastern Laos.

Meanwhile, the U.S. command reported that two American helicopters were shot down yesterday by Viet Cong gunners in scattered parts of South Vietnam. One crewman was killed and three wounded in the two crashes.

In the only major battlefield action reported, allied forces battered a mixed North Vietnamese and Viet Cong battalion in sand dunes and rice paddy dikes 18 miles south of Da Nang yesterday, killing 182 of the Communist soldiers, military spokesmen said.

Second South Vietnamese tanks and armored personnel carriers blazed away with cannon and heavy machine guns overran the Communist battalion's bunkers, then chased the troops across the sand dunes. American helicopter gunships raked the fleeing troops, while a U.S. destroyer blasted away at them from off shore.

South Vietnamese losses were listed as eight killed and 19 wounded.

Reds Shell Laos City

VIENTIANE, Feb. 16 (UPI).—Communist gunners today shelled Laos' second largest city of Pakse for the second time in five weeks. A youth was killed and three other persons wounded, including a woman.

At least seven rockets with hundred-pound warheads hit the city's airfield and adjacent military area. Pakse is on the Mekong River, 270 miles southeast of Vientiane, and is the supply and military center of southern Laos.

The attack at the airbase

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GIs Incited To Kill PWs, Lawyer Says

LONG BINH, South Vietnam, Feb. 16 (UPI).—A civilian alleged to be a military court today told a military court today that American troops in Vietnam have opened under a policy of killing prisoners taken in the field.

Henry R. Rothblatt made a statement at the opening of a court-martial of Army Lt. James S. Duffy, 23, charged with the last Sept. 23 of a Vietnamese prisoner taken in the field.

Mr. Rothblatt, Lt. Duffy's defense counsel, said a "philosophy" shooting prisoners had evolved because captured Viet Cong were released by higher quarters and because some were given merit awards for each Viet Cong killed, using body counts as a gauge of combat efficiency.

The question is whether military courts are punishing a criminal intent after killing "body count" idea into their own.

It was revealed that a Cong defector who joined the American Army had described the trial without a lawyer as a "Tiger Show." Due was valuable to appear today. He was working with Lt. Duffy's unit on Sept. 3 but went "down" out leave from his Tiger unit—so-called after the striped camouflage uniform he wore.

Col. Peter Wondolowski, court-martial judge, denied a claim by Mr. Rothblatt that the trial was "a show." "This is a military court," he said, "and it is not a show." "This is a military court," he said, "and it is not a show."

Col. Wondolowski said a decision on a motion by Mr. Rothblatt that a new investigation be made into the incident. The judge indicated he also would set a 90-day delay in the court-martial.

Mr. Rothblatt represented defendants in last year's Beret murder case, in which members of the U.S. Army's 1st Air Cavalry Division were charged with the slaying of a double agent. The Army actually dropped the charges.

In a separate court-martial, Spec. 4 Richard Gentry, 24, was not guilty to charges he had killed a Vietnamese prisoner and wounded another. He is on parole after a bus last November.

Spec. Gentry said he did not today's court-martial. He said prosecutors charged him with an M-16 automatic rifle.

Nixon Requests Desegregation With 'Minimum Disruption'

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (WP)—President Nixon today expressed understanding of the problems of school desegregation but said that courts have spoken and that a law must be obeyed.

In a call for "civic statesmanship and level-headedness," the president promised federal assistance to school districts "in coming to terms with the courts' requirements."

He said a major objective must be the preservation and strengthening of public education.

Mr. Nixon's formal statement came on the eve of the Senate vote on a Southern-backed proposal for equal enforcement of school-desegregation laws.

Last week, White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler emphasized the President's opposition to the principle of busing to achieve desegregation and of the President's sympathy for the intent of the amendment offered by Sen. John C.

Indirect Criticism

Mr. Nixon's statement put a greater emphasis on enforcing the law and in working to preserve public education. He indirectly criticized the development of private academies when he said that "any community which permits its public school system to deteriorate condemns itself to economic and social stagnation."

Five Southern governors are scheduled to confer with congressional leaders today in advance of the Senate vote on the Stennis amendment.

Tomorrow, six non-Southern senators reportedly joined Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D. Conn., in support of the equal-enforcement amendment. Four are Democrats and two are Republicans, a Ribicoff aide said, but he refused to name them.

The President made his statement in connection with his announcement of the composition of a cabinet committee to determine what aid could be given to local school districts.

Chairman Agnew

Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew will head the committee and Secretary of Labor George P. Shultz will be vice-chairman.

The other members will be Attorney General John N. Mitchell, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Robert H. Finch, Postmaster General Winton M. Blount, a Southern, Office of Economic Opportunity Director Donald Rumsfeld and White House counselors Daniel P. Moynihan and Bryce Harlow.

The administration "will respond affirmatively to requests for assistance in the formulation and presentation to the courts of desegregation plans designed to comply with the law," Mr. Nixon said.

He said he had established these principles to be followed in providing assistance:

"One—Desegregation plans should involve minimum possible disruption—whether by busing or otherwise—of the educational routines of children."

"Two—To the extent possible, the neighborhood-school concept should be the rule."

"Three—Within the framework of law, school desegregation problems should be dealt with uniformly throughout the land."

'Paramount Interest'

The President said his "paramount interest" was to see that every child receives "a sound education in an atmosphere conducive to learning."

"America's public schools are our principal investment in our own future," he said. "In every state the public schools are literally the guarantee of that state's life and growth and health."

Many community leaders are "counseling respect for law and development of public education of the highest attainable quality," he said, adding that he supported their efforts.

He promised to lend his support to "the constructive work which is being carried on in community after community, and especially in those facing what for them are far-reaching and extremely difficult educational and social changes."

Maryland Office Is Opened to Boost Shriver

ROCKVILLE, Md., Feb. 16 (WP)—The first county headquarters for the candidacy of Sargent Shriver for governor of Maryland being set up in Bethesda and will open on Feb. 25, officials of a Shriver for Governor Committee said today.

R. Spencer Oliver, executive director of the state committee, said at the Montgomery County office Bethesda, a suburb of Washington, will be the first of three Shriver headquarters now planned in the state.

Groups of Shriver backers in Baltimore and Prince George's county also are moving ahead with plans to set up campaign offices, he said.

Mr. Oliver said he met with Mr. Shriver when the ambassador to France was home for a visit recently and told him that the committee would soon begin "an earnest campaign in his behalf."

"He listened with interest," Mr. Oliver said, "and neither encouraged nor discouraged us."

Muskie to Seek 3d Senate Term

PORTLAND, Maine, Feb. 16 (UPI)—Sen. Edmund S. Muskie announced his candidacy for a third term in the Senate today.

He said he was opening the door a bit wider on the possibility he will seek the Democratic presidential nomination in 1972.

Asked about his presidential ambitions, Sen. Muskie, 55, said: "In the sense of developing a political career that may lead to other possibilities, the answer is yes. Specifically, as far as developing the details of a campaign, the answer is no."

Looking ahead to the Senate campaign in Maine, Sen. Muskie said: "I suppose what happens in November will have a bearing on what happens in 1971 and 1972."

Gen. Hershey Leaves Behind 30 Years, 20 Million Draftees

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (UPI)—Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, who supervised the drafting of 20 million American men in nearly 30 years, today ended his career as director of selective service with neither a new office nor an office to work for his new one.

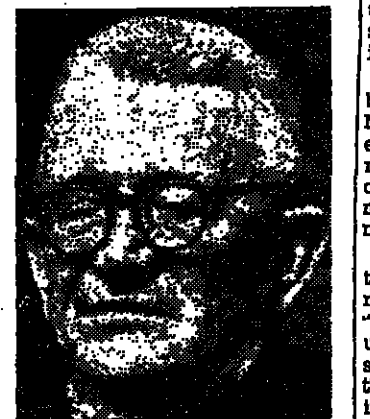
The 76-year-old general, a new star on his collar, said he would have done anything in his career differently. His departure coincided with the 50th anniversary of the day he entered the Indiana National Guard as a private.

President Nixon, who kicked Gen. Hershey upstairs by making him presidential assistant on military manpower, will honor the general at a White House dinner tomorrow.

Mr. Nixon has been unable to find a permanent replacement for Gen. Hershey, and as of late last week the general hadn't even been given an office for his new job. "Maybe I have to flatter myself to say any place I go from here down," Gen. Hershey mused recently at a farewell party. "Normally, a fellow has to feel when he comes an adviser to the President that he isn't going down very far, but I let that be."

Backlog Draft System

In his new job, Gen. Hershey will help devise a backlog draft system for the all-volunteer army. Mr. Nixon hopes to create in the post-draft era. He will no longer be a target of student protesters—ing haired, runny-nosed, dirty-red miltia," he once called them. It was those students he enraged in 1967 when he recommended that all draft boards remove deferments from students who disrupted a selective-service process. The prime Court later struck down that tactic, but Gen. Hershey said he could not see that he was using a draft as a punishment for dissent because he himself had



Gen. Lewis B. Hershey

been in the service for 56 years. His only combat duty came in 1916, when he spent a few months near the Mexican border dealing with Pancho Villa's raids into Texas. He came to Washington in 1936 and, as Hitler's armies swept the Low Countries, he supervised the giant draft registration of 16 million men in 1940. In July of that year, President Roosevelt made him selective-service director.

Colonel Ingold Acting Head of Selective Service

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (Reuters)—President Nixon today named 65-year-old Army Col. Dee Ingold to be acting head of the Selective Service Board while he continues his search for a full-time successor to Gen. Lewis Hershey.

Col. Ingold has been assistant to Gen. Hershey, whose retirement became effective today.

The President has had difficulty finding a suitable person willing to take on the job. His most recent choice, 57-year-old Charles DiBona, withdrew after he encountered opposition from powerful members of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

The White House today was unable to give any indication when a permanent successor to Gen. Hershey would be announced.



BOUNTY HUNTER—In New York, David P. Reynolds, chief of Reynolds Metals Co., accepts empty cans from Fran Volow. Reynolds last week announced a bounty on aluminum cans, one of the nation's biggest sources of litter. By summer, centers will be in operation to collect cans. The reward for each: one-half cent.

Clean-a-Duck Day Proclaimed As Florida Fights Oil Slick

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Feb. 16 (AP)—College students today declared "clean-a-duck day" and joined hundreds of other volunteers in fighting a giant oil slick along the coast here, while the state filed a \$2 million damage suit against the tanker that caused it.

As the 100-square-mile slick drifted up Boca Grande Bay, 900 teachers and students at Florida Presbyterian College voted to

spend the day cleaning the sticky oil from helpless water birds.

They applied salad oil and corn meal to clear off the black goo. Some cleaned birds in their dormitory bedrooms and were keeping them in their rooms until it is safe to release them, said Dr. John Jacobson, the school's vice-president for academic affairs.

Conservationists said the oil had killed at least 1,000 waterfowl by last night, some 60 hours after the Greek tanker Delian Apollo ran aground in Tampa Bay and spilled an estimated 10,000 gallons of fuel oil.

In Tampa, State Attorney General Earl Faircloth filed a \$2 million damage suit against Shipping Developments Corp., owners of the tanker which is now docked at Weedon Island, off St. Petersburg.

Pipe System Tried

ARCHAIC, Nova Scotia, Feb. 16 (AP)—A pipe system is being built to remove bunker oil still in the stern section of the Greek tanker Arrow, sunk at Cereberus Beach, three miles off the coast of this Cape Breton village, a spokesman for Imperial Oil Ltd. said today.

The system would be connected to the pipe section in the stern and the oil brought to the surface for loading on a barge.

Officials had earlier been hoping to release the oil from the two sections of the broken tanker in controlled tanks, burning it as it came to the surface. The oil now is being held in by water pressure.

About 2.3 million gallons of oil still remains in two sections of the hull of the 11,379-ton tanker, which ran aground in a storm Feb. 4. The other 1.5 million gallons the tanker was carrying has already seeped out, much of it covering sections of Chedabucto Bay.

Manson Denied Change of Venue

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 16 (AP)—A judge said today that publicity about the Sharon Tate murders would not make it impossible for Charles Manson to get a fair trial here. He denied a request to change the trial site.

Manson, 35, leader of a band of nomadic hippies, and five of his followers are charged with murder and conspiracy in the slayings of Miss Tate and six others.

When Manson came to court to request that the trial be moved to another area, Superior Court Judge Malcolm M. Lucas said: "The court finds that there is not a reasonable likelihood that a fair trial cannot be had."

"The court finds that there has been extensive and pervasive publicity concerning the defendant Manson... in every county in the state if not throughout the nation," Judge Lucas said. "Thus, a change of venue would be 'ineffectual,' he said."

Injured in Arab Raid In Munich Improve

MUNICH, Feb. 16 (AP)—Doctors apparently will not have to amputate the left leg of Israeli actress Hanna Maron, who was wounded by grenade fragments during an Arab terrorist attack at the airport here last Tuesday, a hospital spokesman reported.

"The critical phase is past," the spokesman said, adding that doctors now expect that her leg can be saved. The condition of five other persons being treated for wounds suffered in the attack has also improved, he said.

Blast Kills 3 Workmen

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 16 (AP)—Three men were killed today when a gasoline explosion and fire ripped the workshop of a city sanitation department garage.

Protestant Unity Plan Is Outlined

U.S. Merger Goal Set for Nine Sects

By Betty Medsger

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (WP)—Details of a plan that would put one-third of U.S. Protestants in a single church—the Church of Christ Uniting—were revealed yesterday.

The result of eight years of meetings of the Consultation of Church Union, the plan would unite nine denominations and leave the door open for other Christian bodies to become part of the 25-million-member church.

Such an extensive union is unlikely to occur in less than ten years. The plan must go through study periods and then legislative action by the members of the Consultation: African Methodist Episcopal Church, African Methodist Episcopal Church (Disciples of Christ), Christian Methodist Episcopal Church, Episcopal Church, Presbyterian Church in the United States (Southern), United Church of Christ, United Methodist Church, and United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.

In the proposal that will go to the member churches for study, bishops would be the chief executive officials at various levels in the church, including the office of presiding bishop at the national level.

The plan of union stresses that in all areas of the new church, in both lay and ordained leadership, "all minority races, various age groups, and men and women shall participate fully."

In an unexpected move, the plan opens the door for women bishops. None of the churches in the consultation that now have bishops has ever had women bishops.

The first presiding bishop of the church, as called for in the plan of union, would be black.

400 in Protest At White House

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (WP)—About 400 protesters marched to the West Gate of the White House yesterday to deposit 37 cartons of postcards, letters and petitions they said bore 430,000 signatures calling for a fast end to the Vietnam war.

They marched single file in a drizzle after holding a 40-minute rally in snow-covered Lafayette Park to protest the Chicago conspiracy trial and call for an immediate withdrawal from Vietnam. The rally was sponsored by the Vietnam Moratorium Committee.

Raymond Demarest

OAKLAND, Feb. 16 (UPI)—Funeral services will be held tomorrow for Raymond Orr Demarest, 81, a leader in the U.S. shipping industry for 50 years.

Mr. Demarest, once the youngest captain of the S.S. China, the largest passenger ship crossing the Pacific, died Saturday.

Sasha Smele

SUMNERTOWN, Pa., Feb. 16 (UPI)—Sasha Smele, 80, hunter, explorer, author and lecturer, who was known as the "Tiger Man" of the Mato Grosso jungle of Brazil, died Saturday in Sellersville, Pa.

Mr. Smele was the "Wild Russian" depicted some 30 years ago

8 Killed in Bombay

BOMBAY, Feb. 16 (Reuters)—A ceiling collapsed in the old airport building at the new international air terminal here today, killing eight people and injuring 27.

Obituaries

Mrs. Olga Guggenheim, 92, Philanthropist, Dies in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (NYT)—Mrs. Olga Hirsch Guggenheim, 92, widow of philanthropist and industrialist Simon Guggenheim, died here Saturday.

Her husband served as a U.S. senator from Colorado from 1907 to 1913. He was president of the American Smelting and Refining Company. He died in 1941.

In 1925 they established the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation in memory of their son. The purpose of the foundation is to aid scholars, scientists and artists in all parts of this hemisphere and the Philippines.

The organization, whose capital exceeds \$55 million, has aided more than 6,000 advanced students.

Mrs. Guggenheim also contributed to many cultural, scientific and humanitarian enterprises, but avoided publicity for her philanthropy. She gave more than \$1.5 million to the Museum of Modern Art, where, more than 30 years ago, she established the Mrs. Simon Guggenheim Fund to acquire masterpieces. Acquisitions through the fund included works by Picasso, Matisse, Monet, Rodin, Braque and Maillol.

In 1963 Mrs. Guggenheim donated to the New York Public Library a collection from her library of 18th-century and 20th-century books, letters and documents. Recently, she gave a large Gothic room with furniture and painting masterpieces to the Denver Art Museum.

In 1952 Mrs. Guggenheim received the National Institute of Arts and Letters Award for distinguished service to the arts.

Born in Cincinnati, she married Mr. Guggenheim in 1888.

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Slayer of Two Is Sought by U.K. Police

Death-Penalty Issue Revived by Crimes

FUDSEY, England, Feb. 16 (UPI)—Five hundred policemen today made door-to-door searches for a "wild-eyed" gunman who shot to death a police inspector and a night watchman yesterday and who clubbed a homeowner early today while looking for food.

The reinforced police squads, including 30 armed constables, combed neighborhoods in this northern industrial community hoping they could keep the unidentified gunman confined.

A man believed to be the suspect was last seen running down a lane carrying a gun.

Police said they think the fugitive has run out of ammunition.

The Sunday shootings brought a renewed demand in the House of Commons today for returning the death penalty to Britain.

Abolition Criticized

Glasgow Member of Parliament Edward Taylor strongly criticized abolition of the death penalty, permanently ended eight weeks ago, and urged Home Secretary James Callaghan to step out on the subject. He said abolition has led to increased attacks on police.

Inspector Roy Gale, chairman of the Police Federation, said: "I wonder if the abolitionists are sleeping easily in their beds after these murders."

The slain inspector was the 11th policeman killed since Parliament voted in 1964 to abolish hanging for a five-year trial period.

The gunman's first victim was Ian Riley, a 35-year-old night watchman at a wool mill, killed by a shotgun early yesterday during an apparent robbery attempt. He was found dead near an unopened safe.

The buzzing of a burglar alarm brought a police team led by Inspector Callaghan to the scene. The men were unarmed when Inspector Taylor scaled a fence and dropped into the millyard, he came face to face with the gunman. A close-range blast from the shotgun brought him down.

Police have had only one confrontation with the gunman after he shot Inspector Taylor.

"He had wild staring eyes," a policeman said.

Chief Constable Ronald Gregory pleaded with the public not to "have a go" at the killer, should anyone but police encounter him. "He is very dangerous and will not hesitate to shoot again," Constable Gregory said.

Czech Girls Fired for Gift To Ex-Premier

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 16 (AP)—Two girls working at Prague Airport have been dismissed because they gave former Czechoslovakian Premier Alexander Dubcek a bunch of flowers when he left Prague last month to become ambassador to Turkey. It was learned today.

"When he (Dubcek) passed, airport police prevented people from approaching him," an eyewitness said.

"However, several girls from the CSA (Czechoslovakian Airlines) office brought him flowers and shook his hand. The other day they were all interrogated by police."

The source said the girls would probably be punished further.

"The girls were told their behavior had been an act of provocation against our republic."

Kennedy Fights Viral Pneumonia

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy is suffering from viral pneumonia, an aide said today.

Sen. Kennedy is at the home of his mother, Mrs. Joseph P. Kennedy, in Palm Beach, Fla. The Massachusetts senator had gone there with his family for the weekend when he became ill Saturday.

A physician said Sen. Kennedy was being treated with antibiotics but it was too early to tell how he was responding because "his infection is particularly virulent and widespread." He added: Sen. Kennedy is "on a lot of liquids now, looks good and is recovering with a pretty strong constitution."



A villa on the Costa Smeralda costs as little as \$25,000

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Ten years ago the Costa Smeralda was virgin rock and sand. Today, after the building of a complete infrastructure network, and the investment of \$80,000,000, it is an established community.

The roads are already built. The water mains and electricity cables are laid. The telephone work. There is a medical station, a good laundry, and you can get domestic help. Six superb hotels, two of them in the luxury international class, are in operation. Food can be delivered fresh daily to your door—or caught off Costa Smeralda's 80 beaches and served up steaming for lunch.

What would you like to do?

If you do not come to the Costa Smeralda for quietness alone, there are many ways to keep busy. Tennis, riding, fishing, and every kind of water sport. A superb golf course, designed by Robert Trent Jones, will be completed by the end of the year.

Porto Cervo, the village 'capital', is breathtakingly beautiful, built around a harbour-front piazza. Its shops sell all you will ever need for a holiday or for the year round. A tiny supermarket carries everything from washing powder to magnums of champagne. Three boutiques have racks of Carnaby Street and more traditional gear. You can buy jewellery, fresh fruit,

vegetables, pharmaceuticals and outdoor motors. You can rent a car or boat; pick up copies of today's European newspapers.

How do you want to live?

You can buy an apartment or a villa on the Costa Smeralda. The Real Estate Agency can recommend architects and builders, and provide complete supervision. Or you may select your own architect to work within the guidelines laid down by the Architectural Committee. When you buy any property, you automatically become a voting member of the consortium of property owners.

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Ferries sail regularly from Genoa, Civitavecchia and Toulon.

Porto Cervo harbour is the best-equipped in the Mediterranean. A sheltered, deep-water port, it can take yachts drawing up to 21 feet. At quayside it offers plug-in electricity, fresh water and telephone.

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News Analysis

Humpty Dumpty Patch Job
On Italian Politics Is Begun

By Robert C. Doty

ROME, Feb. 16 (NYT).—Premier-designate Mariano Rumor is again raking up the pieces of the Humpty Dumpty of the Italian party system, hoping to patch its multiple fractures and set it back on the wall as a new government. This entails the reconciliation of the ideologies and political interests of his own Christian Democratic party, the Socialist, Democratic Socialist and Republican parties.

Even more difficult, he must satisfy the personal ambitions of at least a dozen faction leaders within the parties.

Eventually, he or another Christian Democrat will succeed, and Italy will have its 12th government since World War II.

During the 12-year period, there have been approximately 30 ministers and 50 under-secretaries and a new flourish to the usual programmatic statement, the new cabinet will be virtually indistinguishable from the last half-dozen.

This phenomenon recently caused your Roman nation to remark that Italian politics is a repertory theater rather than a search for new hit shows.

Public Becoming Bored
But almost everyone concedes that the audience—the Italian public—is becoming bored and discontented with the same old production.

Most analysts feel the lack of leadership stems not from any lack of capacity or patriotism among Italian politicians but from the built-in weaknesses of the multiple-party system and the proliferation of personal and factional rivalries it fosters.

The root of the system is election by proportional representation. This permits the survival, as separate political entities, of tiny minority parties that would be quickly submerged in a system of majority vote.

This has three effects. The individual deputy is elected as a party symbol rather than a person and since he has no independent electoral base, his career prospects depend on party regularity. Second, the system inhibits the emergence of any strong democratic leader capable of assembling a consensus behind a program. Finally, it splits the Italian parliament into eight separate parties, none with strength enough to govern alone or even with only one ally.

Only by Coalition
This means that a majority government can be formed only by a coalition of three or more parties, each jealous of its own political position, and each suspecting its partners of seeking political advantage at the others' expense.

It means that every legislative or administrative decision must be negotiated painstakingly to conciliate disparate interests. It means denying the executive—the premier and his cabinet—the opportunity to exercise dynamic leadership. It condemns them to the semi-paralysis of government by committee.

Mr. Rumor's task is further complicated by having to juggle and balance the often conflicting policy demands and ministerial posts of eight clearly identifiable factional currents in his own party and those in the two separate Socialist parties. His fourth potential coalition partner, the Republican party, is too small—only nine deputies—to be able to afford the luxury of factions.

Straddle Opposition
The premier-designate must straddle somehow the diametrically opposed positions of the two Socialist parties on attitudes toward Communism. The right-wing Socialists are rigidly opposed to any concessions to the large Italian Communist party, while the orthodox Socialists are willing to explore various forms of accommodation in national and local government.

When Mr. Rumor or someone else finally puts under one roof everything from his own party's conservative wing to the pro-Communist Socialists, it will obviously be a shaky construction, likely to fall apart at the first strain.

No one in public life pretends that this is a satisfactory way to govern. The nation has survived for two reasons: First, despite instabilities in other directions, economic and monetary policy has been managed wisely, providing the basis for continued economic growth. Secondly, Italy has not been subjected to severe internal and external stresses—economic stagnation and painful liquidation of empire—like those that brought down a similarly fragile political system in France in the 1950s.

Ideas Brushed Aside
The idea of constitutional changes by which France used to cure her ills—popular election of an executive president and of deputies by specific constituencies—is brushed aside with the assurance that Italian democracy is not ready for such steps.

Those who operate the party system and draw prestige and power from it are content to exhort party leaders to make the system work better by an act of will and self-denial—generally "my will and your self-denial."

To many observers, this is like Russian Roulette Loser
NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP).—A man showing a girl friend how to play Russian roulette killed himself yesterday. Police said Robert Fulton, 30, was demonstrating the technique with a .22-caliber pistol at the home of Cordia Ramsey, 36. He put a single bullet into the chamber, gave it a spin, put the weapon to his temple and pulled the trigger. The gun fired.

Rumor Gains
Party Support
In New BidCrisis Drags On
As Strikes Threaten

ROME, Feb. 16 (UPI).—Premier-designate Mariano Rumor won at least the support of his own Christian Democratic deputies today in his quest for a new center-left coalition government.

But he still has to coax two Socialist parties and the Republican party into the venture.

Mr. Rumor met the Christian Democratic House parliamentary group, which issued a brief communiqué supporting his efforts.

The Christian Democrats earlier were reported to disagree sharply over the new government. Liberals wanted it to turn to the left. Conservatives wanted no collaboration with the two Socialist parties because of their support of a divorce bill now before the Senate. The Christian Democrats solidly opposed the bill.

The conservatives called for strong action against the bill, which Pope Paul VI warned last week would mean a unilateral breaking of the concordat between the Vatican and Italy. If passed, Socialist deputy Loris Fortuna, who sponsored the bill in the House, asked the government today to confirm or deny a report that the Vatican had sent a note to the Italian government officially protesting against the divorce measure. The mandate that Mr. Rumor received from President Giuseppe Saragat on Thursday allows him only to set up a four-party government. Otherwise the country will have to go to the polls three years ahead of schedule.

After meeting the leaders of the other parties, Mr. Rumor is expected to begin full four-party negotiations for the new government on Wednesday.

Meanwhile, inter-urban transport was hit by a nationwide 24-hour strike today. Unions called it to protest against the alleged lack of maintenance for the buses and long working hours for the 40,000 employees in the sector.

Urban transport employees plan to start their longest round of walkouts in several years on Friday. A two-week series of scattered strikes will intermittently hit all parts of Italy. The 87,000 workers in the state-run electric power monopoly scheduled intermittent strikes for a total of eight hours during the week, leading to a threatened three-day strike next week.

The country's 350,000 textile workers are scheduled to strike Thursday. Like the electric workers, they are seeking a new national contract.

Condemned Political Exile
Returned to Rabat by Spain

By Richard Eder

MADRID, Feb. 16 (NYT).—Spain has turned over to Morocco a prominent Moroccan Socialist who is under sentence of death in his own country.

The deportation of Mohammed Ajar, a leader in the Moroccan independence fight and subsequently an associate of Mehdi Ben Barka in efforts to unseat King Hassan II, was carried out quietly and suddenly yesterday afternoon.

Most of what happens remains a mystery—Spanish officials will say little about it, and the Moroccan government is not clear that Mr. Ajar was taken from prison yesterday by the Spanish police, driven to Barajas Airport, handed over to Moroccan Embassy officials and flown to Morocco.

The Moroccan opposition here, as well as many Spaniards, suspect that the deportation of Mr. Ajar was part of Spain's efforts to improve its relations with Morocco, which are currently troubled by Moroccan claims to Spanish West Africa.

Student Also Reported
Ahmed Ben Gelou, a Moroccan student who was arrested here with Mr. Ajar on Jan. 27, was deported at the same time. Five other Moroccans holding Syrian passports, who were also arrested, were turned over to the Syrian Embassy under a deportation order and are believed to have left the country on route to Syria. In their case, however, no constraint was involved, since Syria takes a sympathetic attitude toward King Hassan's opponents.

Mr. Ajar, who fled from Morocco to Algeria in 1963, has since been sentenced to death twice. He settled in Spain a year and a half ago under the name Ahmed Rami.

Mr. Ajar's lawyer, his wife and friends in the North African community here had made desperate efforts to halt the deportation. Associates—including Spanish Socialists and Moroccan oppositionists—feared that he will be tortured or executed, and speak bitterly of "another Ben Barka case."

Mr. Ben Barka, who was kidnapped in October, 1965, in Paris by French and Moroccan officials, has not been heard of since and is presumed dead.

'Rough Time'
According to one well-informed source, however, the Spanish have received assurances from the Moroccans that Mr. Ajar will not be killed. It is expected that he will be jailed, and may face "a bit of a rough time," the source said.

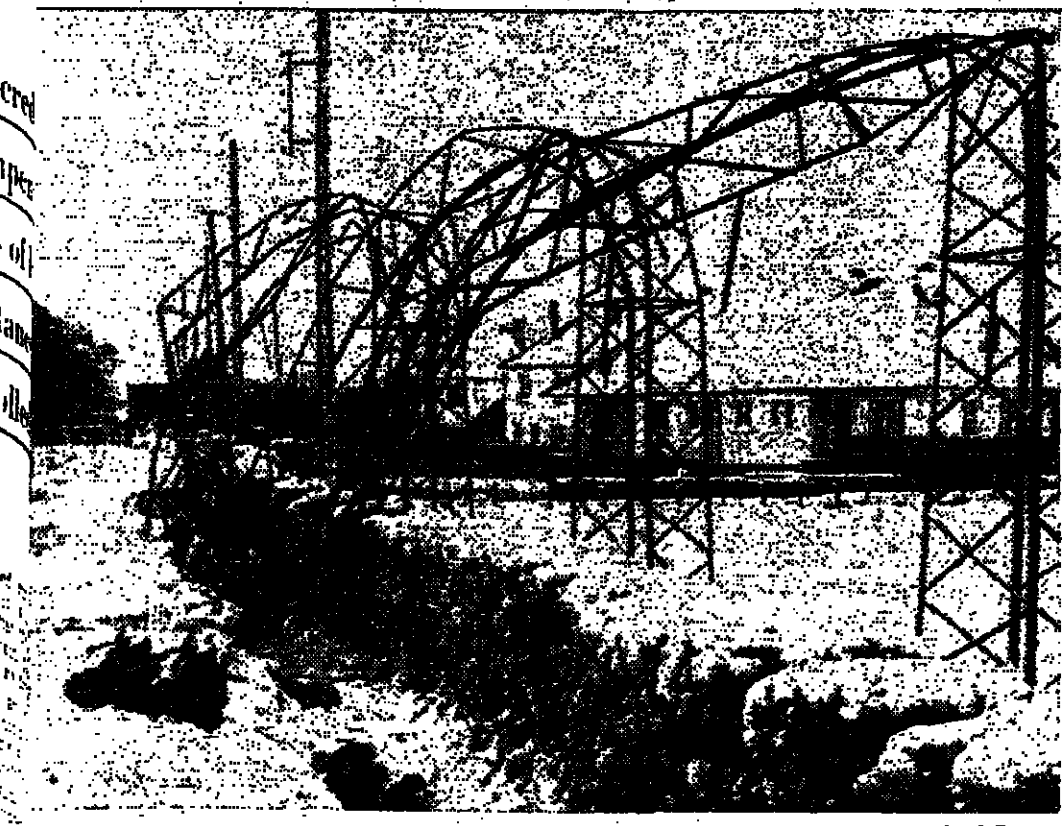
There were also suggestions that Mr. Ajar's treatment might depend to some extent on whether the Syrians curtailed the anti-Hassan activities of the five other Moroccan fugitives.

Juan Molla, Mr. Ajar's lawyer, had appealed to the courts here for a staying action, but as of yesterday he had received no reply. The government's action was ordered under an administrative provision allowing it to report without a hearing those it classifies as undesirable.

In the case of other political refugees—Moussa Tishome, of the Congo, Gen. Humberto Delgado of Portugal and a host of Nazi and pro-Nazi fugitives after World War II—Spain's policy has generally been to refuse requests to extradite them.

One prominent North African here who has important connections in Algeria and Tunisia cabled an appeal to President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt, President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia and President Houari Boumedienne of Algeria, who as a leader of the Algerian resistance in Morocco, had been an associate of Mr. Ajar—to intervene with the Spanish government against the action.

Spanish officials gave no reason for the deportation, except to cite a passage of the deportation law referring to "social dangerousness." Government spokesmen would not even confirm that Mr. Ajar had left the country, but official circles said that it was "our impression" that he had been flown to Morocco. It was not clear whether he was put aboard the regular Iberia Airlines flight to Casablanca, or taken by a special flight from Morocco.



WER CUT—Weighed down by snow and twisted by the violent winds which jacked western France over the weekend, these electric power pylons came down, taking power lines and cutting off the electric current in the Cherbourg area.



ATER-BOUND BOATS—Unable to pass under bridges crossing the Seine and the Oise Rivers because of the high water level, swollen by the weekend storms, these barges tie up at Conflans-Sainte-Honorine, west of Paris, where the two rivers meet.

Two Die in Italian Avalanche
as Snowstorms Sweep Europe

ROME, Feb. 16 (AP).—An avalanche roared down Mt. Pratello yesterday, killing two persons and injuring six. At least one more was said buried.

The avalanche struck as winter tediously hit Italy with the worst of the year. Rome had one of its rare snowfalls. Half a dozen Alpine towns were snowbound. The avalanche, which swept down the ski run on Mt. Pratello, 150 kilometers east of Rome, buried at least eight persons.

Two were dug out dead and six rescued suffering from injuries and near suffocation. Two of the injured were carabinieri (national police) on duty along the ski run.

Rescuers continued digging for huge mounds of snow for other victims. At least one other person reported missing. A second snowslide broke loose up on the mountain and down over a camp where Roman youths had been staying.

Alerted to the danger of slides, men from nearby Salsomaggiore had the scene in time to take youths to safety before their camp was buried.

Helicopters from the Adriatic took off to survey the avalanche scene but were unable to approach the high mountains because of a violent snowstorm.

Low fell from the Alps in the north to Bari and cities of the dry sunny south. Temperatures fell below zero as far south as Rome.

Snowfall in Paris
PARIS, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—The cold wind sweeping France sent snow to Paris today, causing chaos, while 200,000 people and Cherbourg, on the Normandy coast, had no electricity for the 14th running.

Reduced visibility and ice resulted in a traffic jam on one of the main roads into Paris, and in the police warned drivers to take a care on slippery streets. The Seine, which has risen steadily since early this month, submerged express roads on the lower bank, became too high for traffic today.

Water level is expected to be 16 feet above normal by tomorrow.

In the Normandy coast the inhabitants of Cherbourg and surrounding areas were without electricity for the third day after a snowstorm downed power lines and 2,000 telephone poles. Third of the area's telephone lines were not operating Friday.

The lack of electricity has severely affected operations in the port of Cherbourg and stopped work in the area. The national electricity company said some power would be used to Cherbourg by tonight.

Poland Struck by Storm
WARSAW, Feb. 16 (AP).—A wind of high winds and heavy rain paralyzed transportation and traffic throughout most of Poland today.

Thousands of workers and soldiers were called out to assist in clearing snowdrifts on roads and bridges which in some places were over a foot high.

Many buses and several trains were delayed.

'Ole Virginny'
May Undergo
Some Editing

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 16 (UPI).—Gov. Linwood Holton, who pledged in his inaugural address last month to make Virginia "a model of race relations," will ask the legislature to change some of the wording of the state song—"Carry Me Back to Ole Virginny."

State Sen. Lawrence D. Wilder, a Negro, told the state Senate last week he found such words in the lyrics as "darling" and "massa" reminiscent of slavery days.

"I think it would be appropriate to change the language that might be offensive," Gov. Holton said.

Reykjavik Snowbound
REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—The heaviest snowfall in memory has paralyzed Iceland's capital and surrounding areas, closing schools, shops and the airfield to the 100,000 inhabitants.

Pravda Attacks Speculation
Of Soviet Strike at China

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Feb. 16 (NYT).—Sergei L. Tikhvinsky, who has been a member of the Soviet delegation at the talks in Peking with Communist China, yesterday vigorously rejected Western speculation that the Soviet Union was planning to attack China.

In a long article in Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, Mr. Tikhvinsky said that "it is well known to the whole world" that the Soviet Union was doing everything possible to have "good neighborly relations" with Peking based on "the principles of respect of sovereignty, territorial integrity, and nonuse of force."

The Pravda article was one of the most detailed attempts to refute speculation in many countries that because of Chinese-Soviet tension war is inevitable and Moscow could be expected to launch a "pre-emptive" strike to destroy China's nuclear capacity.

He devoted most of his article to a denunciation of a recently published book by Harrison E. Salisbury, an assistant managing editor of The New York Times, entitled "War Between Russia and China."

This book, Mr. Tikhvinsky said, is aimed at pushing Chinese and American leaders into collaboration against the Soviet Union because of an alleged "Soviet threat" to China.

Western diplomats said the Pravda article seemed in line with recent Soviet articles that have decried the widespread military preparations in China and have criticized the resumption of talks between the United States and China in Warsaw.

One specialist said the Soviet Union seemed eager to ally itself in Peking of an attack. He said Soviet specialists on China may have advised the Kremlin that an accord with Peking would not be possible until these apprehensions were put to rest. The Russians are also said to view the Washington-Peking talks with suspicion for fear that both sides are trying to use the discussions to the detriment of Soviet interests.

The talks between the Soviet Union and China, largely devoted to frontier issues, were recessed in mid-December and resumed in early January when the chief Soviet delegate, the First Deputy Foreign Minister, Vasily V. Kuznetsov, returned to Peking after consultations in Moscow.

There has been no official word on the progress of the talks but Soviet sources report they are still deadlocked.

The demonstration followed the shooting of Rudi Dutschke, leader of a rebel student movement. The demonstrators blamed the Springer organization—whose controls 70 percent of West German newspapers—for arousing anti-student emotions which they claim led to the assassination attempt.



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ADDRESSOGRAPH

'A Pittance' — Proposed \$40 Million Appropriation for the Arts in America

By Nan Robertson

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (NYT)—What good are all these hours and all our money if we do not delight in

it was a central question of the most stimulating elevated talk shows in America this year. It lasted days, filling 483 printed pages with extraordinary dialogue. The forum was a House of Representatives hearing on the issue of the arts and humanities in America, and what the United States government could do to protect and encourage them. At the heart of the matter, it was a conversation about the quality of our cultural and aesthetic life. President Nixon called, in a message to Congress on the last December, "the intangible but essential qualities of race, beauty and spiritual life." Thomas Jefferson called it "the pursuit of happiness."

The picture of our cultural life that emerged from the hearings was one of creative energy, with soaring standards and burgeoning prizes all over the country. It was also a portrait of over-crowded, underpaid performers, artists unable to scrounge a dime from their art, of museums "drowning" in floods of

around the same Galleries

little Perilli, etchings and recent drawings, Romero, V. A. Brunetti, 23, through February. The most interesting exhibit in town is one of small works by a contemporary Roman. He has moved from his early etchings, made of swirls and spidery lines, to the drawing of mysterious trail bridge structures or labyrinths; they could be plans for cities, strange wings of stalks, Wright brothers' aircraft. Often several of them different shapes and sizes rendered on one sheet, accompanied by rows of color plates. This obsessive massing of elements slightly detracts from the beauty of each single wing, which, despite its delicacy, holds great crystalline strength.

Francis Bacon, Iolas-Galates, P. 1 Spagna 2, through February.

Bacon's three "studies for portraits of Lucien Freud" are life-size oils of a man seated on a chair, huddled, in a pose of schematic lines against a golden ground. He seems to be a modern martyr in a psychological torture chamber. Bacon has become still tenser, more controlled, but more lithe since his earlier distorting toothy cardinals, also seen here. In them, the paint looser, drippier, the image more open to conjecture. The studies and those of Henry Matisse are tighter, the rounding more compressing, the plight of the sitters more obvious.

Henry Group, Don Chisciotte, A. Brunetti 21, through February.

Three bright new Turcos are out with their sparkle. Close they reveal themselves as staid foam rubber surfaces, raked by moon-crater openings. It does not lessen their quality as a gay magic tridimensional bloom on bird wing or fern. There is also a fine totemic etching, fat bees buzz from the hollow of a hand, wiggly whimsical ladies by carol, and lithographs with 7 tales for grown-ups by Jani.

Roberto Sironi, Collezione, V. Gregoriana 24, through February. Sironi, one of the grand old of modern Italian painting, died in 1961. After taking part in the futurist movement he eloped an angular style of abstraction—francesco and with heavily outlined figures, shepherds, cosmonauts, men—each separated from other in units, as if they were bees in the cells of a hive, fields of granite gray. Toward the end of his life, Sironi turned from these somber structural compositions to simple shapes of night black moon and a slake sheltering pearly little ages in their shadows.

Roberto Dorazio, Oca, Via dell'Oca 8, through February. Dorazio shows silk screens illustrating poems by Ungaretti, help the cause of Greek poetry. Men being arrested, then, or suffering in stiller ways under the colonnade, plait in and out of each other as grainy and as silhouetted as news photos. The pleascors and the pat and time-style contradict the grimality they wish to remind of.

Renzo Cordani, Clak, V. A. Brunetti 49, through February. Cordani is a tireless surrealist of paints elaborate compartmented dreams in pastel colors.

Radu Beekman, Margherita, 2, Tor Sanguigna 2, through February.

A lack of experience is apparent in Beekman's oils, which, tinted in wide swaths of distant color, only superficially like action painting.

EDITH SCHLOSS.

people, of a civilization ignoring its past, destroying its values and worshipping science and technology while giving miserably taxpayer money to its most enduring evidences—the arts and humanities.

Agnes De Mille, one of the most famous choreographers the United States has produced, poured scorn on present priorities. "What is our image going to be? What footprints will we leave behind? My Lai? Un-changing marks on a dead

satellite? Gentlemen, we deserve better," she told the House Select Subcommittee on Education.

"While the government is prepared to buy a war, or a trip to Mars, or to support one-fifth of the population on charity drawn from the working wages of another fifth, it is not prepared to give more than a pittance for our spiritual and emotional well-being."

That "pittance" Miss De Mille referred to in regard to govern-

ment help is the \$40 million that President Nixon asked Congress to appropriate for the arts and humanities this year. It is double the amount given last year, but a trickle compared to the tens of billions of dollars spent annually on science, technology and war.

Where It Goes

The \$40 million will help support the work of poets, composers, performers, philosophers, historians, theaters, colleges and

film academies. If Congress gives all the money asked for by the President, more sums will be flowing into symphony orchestras, museums and ballet companies, which had been shortchanged previously.

Isaac Stern, the violinist, pointed out that for all too long, America's musicians, painters and poets have themselves subsidized the arts "by living less well and earning far less than many laboring elements in this country."

The humanities are no better off, either in status or money. According to Barnaby C. Kenney, a historian and head of the National Endowment for the Humanities, any college freshman can tell the instant he steps on campus that all the new buildings are devoted to science.

"He finds the history department in an old house which got through being dormitory because it was a firetrap," Dr. Kenney said. "He finds the

English department working in the old physics department and the philosophy department is in the old geology building. This gives a kid a sense of values very quickly."

Dr. Kenney warned that the growing and now overwhelming ascendancy of science teaching and research over the humanities was wrenching America apart, wrecking its values and making it impossible to solve society's worst problems. "It is my own conviction that until

the electorate and the persons they elect can use historical and philosophical material to help decide the major public questions of the day, we shall not solve those problems," Dr. Kenney said.

With generation now pitted against generation and race against race, "there is no way to bring various opposing forces together except by a better understanding of the past, a better analysis of the present and a better view of the future."

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16th century woodcut by Hans Baldung, suggests that foreign exchange was a headache even 500 years ago



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American Express International Banking Corporation

British Trade Surplus Grows Again in January

By John M. Lee

LONDON, Feb. 16 (NYT).—The British trade surplus for January, 1970, was reported today as \$38.5 million, the highest since January, 1968. Foreign exchange dealers reported heavy international buying.

The unusually good trade figures have strengthened confidence in sterling and inspired increasing purchases of the British currency for trade and investment. Heavy purchases in January helped the pound accumulate the dollars for extraordinary payments of short-term debts, possibly totaling \$700 million.

"I see no reason why this shouldn't continue," a foreign exchange expert said.

Whittling Debts
Dealers suggested that, over the past six months, Britain could have repaid as much as \$2.4 billion, or approximately half, of the short-term "swap" loans received from foreign central banks during the extraordinary payments of short-term debts.

However, it appears that Britain is whittling down its international debts at a rate far faster than most persons would have believed possible six months ago. The reason is that, as confidence returns, the enormous sums drained out of sterling in the 1960s are coming back.

Government securities also responded well to the favorable trade figures, with rises of \$1.30 or more commonplace. Leading industrial issues also rose on the London Stock Exchange.

The January surplus of \$38.5 million compared with a December surplus of \$14.4 million, which was revised upward from the originally reported zero figure.

Monthly Averages
Smoothing out the monthly variations, the Board of Trade, which acknowledged January may have been an unusually high report, said that the monthly average in the three months, November through January, was \$32.8 million. This compared with \$43.3 million in the preceding three months.

Exports rose \$33.4 million last month to about \$1.9 billion, matching the August record. The export figure for the first time includes re-exports, which are no longer reported separately. Imports dropped \$3.2 million to \$1.5 billion.

The trade balance is arrived at not just by subtracting imports from exports, but by a complicated government calculation that includes the elimination of freight and insurance charges from import prices to make them comparable to export prices.

The resulting figure is the balance on visible or merchandise trade, an area where Britain has been chronically in deficit. To this is added Britain's "invisible" income from shipping, insurance, tourism and foreign investment. This is chronically in surplus. Together, the visible and the invisible make up the current account, the most watched section of the overall balance of payments.

The surplus on invisibles is estimated by the central statistical office to have been running recently at about \$66 million a month.

In its monthly assessment, the Board of Trade said that "the recent figures show that the trend of exports is still upward. Imports have also increased in recent months, due mainly to higher commodity prices. The volume of imports has shown little change."

"The visible trade balance remains in surplus, and the current account of the balance of payments in substantial surplus."

EEC Parley On Surpluses To Continue

BRUSSELS, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—West Germany failed today to persuade its Common Market partners to defer discussion of the community's massive farm surpluses.

Informed sources here said Agriculture Minister Joseph Ertl told his colleagues that he was under "political pressure" to hold agriculture prices at current levels.

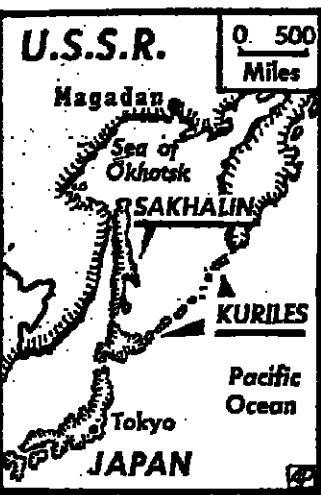
The West German farm lobby resists price cuts as a means of eliminating surpluses because farm prices in Germany have already fallen as a result of the market revaluation.

The agriculture ministers of the Six are meeting here today and tomorrow to discuss ways of bringing down the surpluses of sugar, butter and non-durum wheat.

French Agriculture Minister Jacques Duhalme strongly opposed the request for a delay and the Dutch delegation said it was too late to delay action on surpluses, the sources said.

Since March, the EEC Executive Commission's Dutch vice-president, said action was vital to deal with the 300,000 tons of surplus butter produced each year, which cost the community \$350 million.

Measures decided on to deal with the butter mountain—the payment of a subsidy for the slaughter of dairy cattle—were too little and came too late, he declared. The 300,000 animals being presented for slaughter were generally old with a low milk yield, he added.



Russian Gas Project With Japan Folds

MOSCOW, Feb. 16 (U.S.P.).—A Soviet-Japanese project to develop Sakhalin Island gas collapsed today after Japanese business leaders met with Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin.

Mr. Kosygin told the delegation that the natural gas resources on Sakhalin Island had not proved out at the originally estimated 60 billion cubic meters, delegation members said. The reserve now appeared to be about 15 billion.

The premier suggested instead that the Japanese cooperate in bringing gas from Yakutia, in northern Siberia, to the gold-mining port of Magadan on the northern shore of the Sea of Okhotsk.

Delegation members, led by the president of the Japanese Board of Trade, Shigeo Nagano, said they were "astounded" at the switch in proposals.

Mr. Nagano and several members of the delegation taking part in the joint Soviet-Japanese economic talks also attempted to raise the question of return of the Kurile Islands with Mr. Kosygin in their one-hour meeting in the Kremlin today.

The Soviet premier, however, said that so far as the Russians were concerned the matter was "settled." He had previously refused to talk about the Kuriles with other visiting Japanese leaders.

**Mitsubishi Tie-Up
With Chrysler Set**
TOKYO, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—Mitsubishi Heavy Industries and Chrysler Corp. have signed a contract for the distribution of Mitsubishi cars in the United States, and the assembly of Chrysler cars in Japan, company officials said here today.

The contract, which was signed in Detroit on Feb. 12, has still to be approved by the Japanese government. Application for approval will be made after consultation with the Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

Mitsubishi president Yoshichiro Makita said Mitsubishi will separate its car manufacturing division into a new company.

The new company will transfer 35 percent of its shares to Chrysler when the joint venture project is approved by the government, Mr. Makita said.

Widow's Portfolio Churned, Court Says
By Robert Metz
NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (NYT).—Would a broker churn the stocks of a little old lady? Never.

Especially not those of a housewife who came to this country from England, earned \$125 a month most of her life and was fortunate enough late in life to marry her employer and inherit half a million dollars as his widow.

It happened, though, and this perky 77-year-old widow was incensed enough about the loss of most of her nestegg that she brought suit in California. She ultimately became the key figure in the leading case on churning—cited as 233 Federal Supplement 417.

Few investors—and few in Wall Street—can say when the level of trading activity reaches the point at which it becomes churning. But at least insofar as the U.S. District Court was concerned, Mrs. Bertha Hecht had a clear-cut case.

The court reviewed the leading cases on the point as well as a thorough discussion of the various issues in its decision in March, 1968.

Mrs. Hecht had known her broker since 1939 when he began assisting her in the handling of a small account she maintained with Walston & Co. In the following 16 years, her account showed few transactions.

There were 32 sales of securities and 41 purchases, with not more than five sales in any one year and generally fewer than that or no sales at all. Starting with \$2,000, she added to her account and had \$65,000 in 1955.

The court noted that commissions earned by Harris, Upham on her commodity transactions amounted to more than those of any other commodity account at the firm's San Francisco office—\$1 to 38 percent of all commodity commissions at that time.

Noting that Mrs. Hecht's account represented less than one-tenth of 1 percent of the accounts in the San Francisco office, the judge pointed out that the commissions and interest charged equaled at least 4.7 percent of the total income of the office, about 50 times the average charged a customer during the period.

The court noted that, while Mr. Wilder said he received \$5,000 in bonuses in June of 1961 and in January of 1962 and a raise in March, 1961, from \$1,500 to \$1,800 a month, in March, 1963, however, this was restored to \$1,250 a month and in June, 1964—three months after the loss of the Hecht account—this was "sharply reduced" to \$650 a month.

The judge ruled that the security and commodity account—even if considered a trading account—was grossly and unfairly churned by Mr. Wilder for no reason other than to generate profits for the firm and, indirectly, for himself.

The court found fraud under the securities laws and awarded Mrs. Hecht \$232,000 to cover commissions and interest paid by her and another \$143,000 in damages due to churning.

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Bear Market Took Awesome Toll

Wall Street Sights a Turn Coming Soon

By Vartan G. Vartan
NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (NYT).—"When this market finally turns," a brokerage-house partner observed last week, "nobody is going to fire a cannon down Wall Street."

But there are signs now—something better than a leaves and stock-market letters—that a turn for the better could appear within the next two months.

Every investor knows how bad the long bear market has been, but few realize the awesome toll that has been paid for this decline in terms of market dollars.

A \$127.7 billion loss. Take the New York Stock Exchange, for example. The Big Board's own index of all listed securities created at the end of November, 1963. At that time, the total value of common and preferred stocks stood at \$716.4 billion.

Only 14 months later—at the end of last month—the value of Big Board securities had dwindled to \$583.7 billion, despite an increase in the number of listed shares during the interim from 13 billion to 15 billion.

This means \$127.7 billion was washed down the drain—an amount nearly double the \$71.3 billion U.S. military budget for fiscal 1971, or more than a dozen times the federal government's projected \$10.6 billion for education spending.

The 14-month market decline becomes even bigger when one includes the dollar slide that hit the American Stock Exchange and the over-the-counter securities.

**Communist China Steps Up
Orders of Japanese Steel**
By Philip Shabecoff
TOKYO, Feb. 16 (NYT).—Communist China is sharply stepping up its orders of Japanese steel in 1970, industrial sources here said today.

The sources noted that representatives of a number of Japanese steel companies are now in China negotiating additional sales to the Peking government.

An agreement between the Chinese and Japanese had previously been reached under which Japan was to supply mainland China with about 1.2 million tons of steel in 1970. This was approximately the same amount of steel that Japanese companies delivered to the mainland in 1969.

Now, however, Peking reportedly is seeking at least an additional 500,000 tons of Japanese steel in 1970 and may ask for more, according to the industry sources.

Moreover, the sources noted, the Chinese are not asking for political strings as the steel purchases, as they usually do in trade negotiations with Japan.

Normally, Peking trades with Japan through "friendly" companies or through an annual memorandum of understanding. Last year's agreement contained sharp criticism of Japan's foreign policies and was signed by the Japanese negotiator.

The steel purchases, however, reportedly are being made through a "third channel"—that is, neither through the trade agreement nor through the companies "friendly" to Peking.

A major reason for China's urgent need of steel, the sources explained, is the short supply of steel in Europe.

"The Chinese demand will almost certainly have an impact on the U.S. market, observers here say. The Chinese orders, for one thing, will absorb considerably more of the Japanese mills' capacity."

In fact, it is believed unlikely that Japan could fill the order for an additional 500,000 tons of steel by the end of 1970 and a bigger order could not be delivered until well into 1971. Therefore, there would be little pressure from the Japanese industry to exceed the "voluntary" quota on steel exports to the United States.

The improvement in the official balance, it said, "primarily reflects the extreme tightness of U. S. monetary policy."

The major known factors accounting for the fourth-quarter improvement in the liquidity balance included a \$100 million increase in the merchandise trade surplus as exports rose faster than imports.

The department also said that roundabout flows of U.S. funds to the high-yielding Eurodollar market and then back to the United States through the foreign branches of U.S. banks contributed to enlarging the 1968 liquidity deficit "although such flows do not essentially weaken our liquidity position."

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Most Prices Little Changed

Atlantic Richfield and Leasco Day's Star Losers in N.Y.

By Vartan G. Vartan
NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (NYT).—Overall, prices on the New York Stock Exchange remained on a fairly even keel today, but several stocks on the active list displayed substantial losses.

Atlantic Richfield, the largest point loser among the heavily traded issues, fell 1 1/4 to 55 1/8. It had dropped 7 7/8 last week as oil continued under selling pressure.

Wall Street brokers said today's drop in Atlantic, which sold as high as 56 3/4 last year, spurred by drilling activity stretching from Indonesia to Alaska's North Slope, was occasioned in part by an article in the Wall Street Journal. The newspaper cited negative views toward Atlantic Richfield by some oil industry analysts.

Leasco Flings
Leasco Data Processing, showing the market's biggest percentage decline, plunged 13 to 15 1/2. It sold last year as high as \$4. The company has reported lower earnings for the quarter ended Dec. 31. Both of these active issues were among the 99 stocks sinking to new lows for 1969-70. There were 14 new highs.

Meanwhile, 650 advances and 653 declines were posted on the Big Board. Popular stock averages also indicated a virtual stand-off. The Dow Jones industrial average, up better than 2 in the opening hour, finished with a gain of 0.40 at 753.70. The NYSE index of all listed issues slipped 0.04 to 48.45.

**Profits Jump
At Whirlpool**
NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (Reuters).—Whirlpool Corp. profits last year rose 37 percent on a 13 percent increase in revenues, the appliance manufacturer reported today.

Income rose to \$45.94 million or \$3.90 a share, from \$36.22 million, \$3.10 a share, in 1969. Revenues in the period rose to \$1.15 billion from \$1.01 billion in the previous year.

Cincinnati Milling Machine
Fourth Quarter 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) 75.4 74.5
Profits (millions) 3.8 4.3
Per Share 1.05 1.20
Year
Revenue (millions) 293.0 281.0
Profits (millions) 14.9 16.1
Per Share 4.11 4.48
Comm. Gen. Insurance
Quarter
Revenue (millions) 1,618.03 1,418.36
Profits (millions) 44.38 50.44
Per Share 2.47 2.80
Cyclops Corp.
Fourth Quarter 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) 65.68 51.8
Profits (millions) 2.92 1.4
Per Share 1.26 0.59
Year
Revenue (millions) 248.03 234.85
Profits (millions) 9.35 10.08
Per Share 4.27 4.67
Federal Pacific Electric
Quarter
Revenue (millions) 49.23 43.13
Profits (millions) 0.84 1.5
Per Share 0.25 0.48
Half Year
Revenue (millions) 90.39 83.02
Profits (millions) 1.69 2.80
Per Share 0.50 0.80
Jefferson Stores
Quarter
Revenue (millions) 16.19 14.75
Profits (millions) 0.56 0.64
Per Share 0.80 0.88
Kaiser-Roth
Second Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions) 124.2 110.7
Profits (millions) 3.77 4.01
Per Share 0.62 0.68
Year
Revenue (millions) 497.9 508
Profits (millions) 246.7 216.45
Per Share 1.55 1.54
Leasco Data
Quarter
Revenue (millions) 130.00 113.28
Profits (millions) 10.12 13.21
Per Share 0.52 0.63
Upljohn Co.
Fourth Quarter 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) 93.1 86.1
Profits (millions) 7.76 7.59
Per Share 0.62 0.62
Year
Revenue (millions) 371.0 333.2
Profits (millions) 37.26 34.44
Per Share 2.54 2.35

One was a reversal of special financial transactions which accounted for \$3.2 billion of the deterioration in the liquidity balance.

"Special financial transactions had improved the 1968 balance by switching \$2.3 billion of U.S. liabilities from liquid to nonliquid categories," it said. "The 1969 reversal of \$900 million in such transactions had little basic significance."

Liquidity Position
The department also said that roundabout flows of U.S. funds to the high-yielding Eurodollar market and then back to the United States through the foreign branches of U.S. banks contributed to enlarging the 1968 liquidity deficit "although such flows do not essentially weaken our liquidity position."

The improvement in the official balance, it said, "primarily reflects the extreme tightness of U. S. monetary policy."

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Small Investors Get Pledge From Big Board Chief

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (NYT).—The New York Stock Exchange has promised the Securities and Exchange Commission that it will take steps to keep its member firms from turning away small investors simply because they are small—provided the SEC approves the new and generally higher sales commissions that the exchange wants.

The commitment was made Friday by Robert W. Haack, president of the exchange, during his presentation to the SEC of the proposed new sales commission schedule.

The new commissions would average 10 percent higher than the present ones, overall, but could run as much as 16.5 percent higher on some odd-lot orders and would be 6.1 percent higher on the basic 100-share (round lot) order of a stock priced at \$40, which is close to the average price of all stocks listed on the Big Board.

In his presentation to the SEC, Mr. Haack stopped short of promising that no legitimate customer, no matter how small his order, would ever again be turned away by a brokerage firm handling orders from the public.

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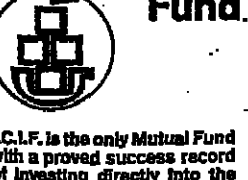
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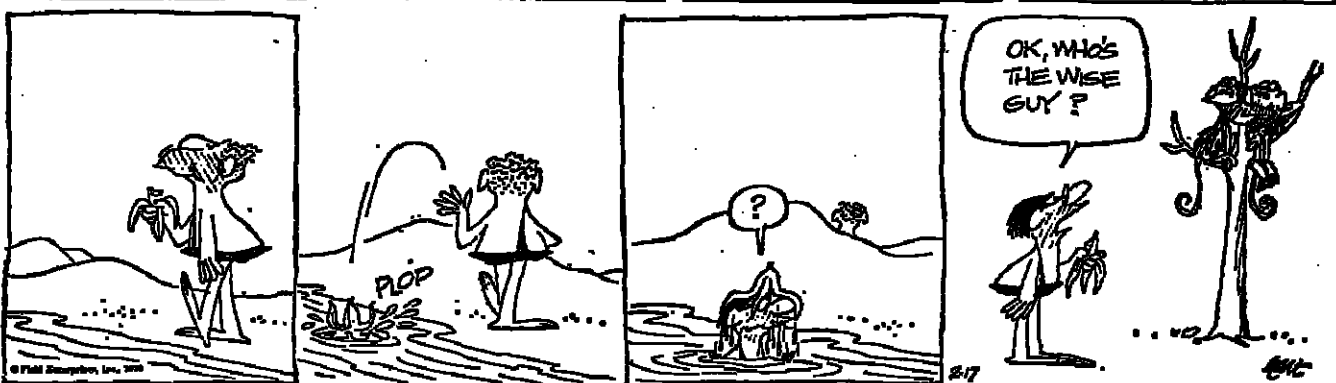
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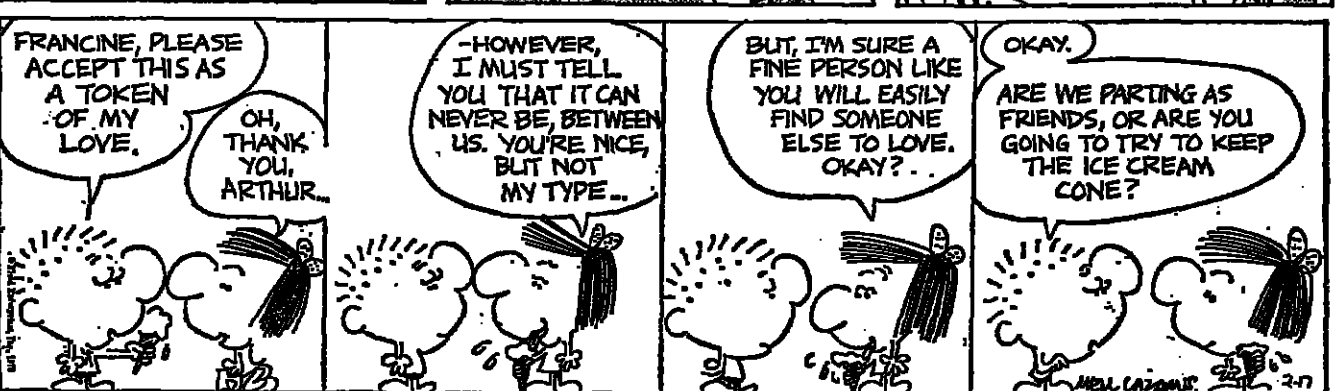
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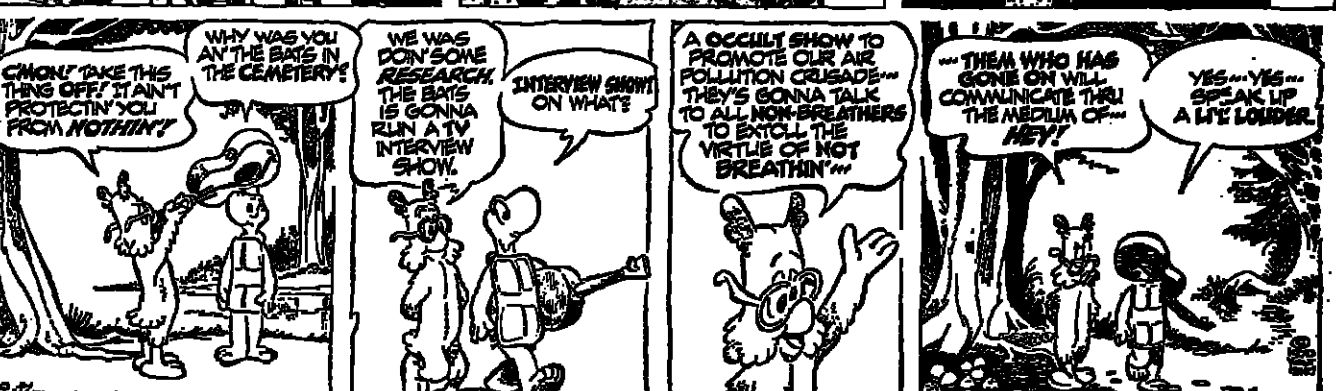
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Many players were likely to overlook the simple safety play required on the diagrammed deal, just as the declarer did when it was played in an English tournament recently.

South reached a contract of five clubs after East had opened the bidding with one spade. The take-out double followed by the cue-bid in spades was as good a way as any of showing South's powerful hand.

West led a spade and South was happy to find dummy with four trumps and a doubleton heart. He won the spade lead and played the club ace, expecting to lose one trump trick and one spade trick.

He had to be down one trick when East proved to have all the missing trumps and declarer no doubt counted himself unlucky. But he should perhaps have foreseen this possibility and led the club jack from his hand at the second trick.

In fairness to South, it must be admitted that his play could have been right. If the clubs had divided two-one and the hearts five-one, the play of the club ace would have been the right play to make 11 tricks. But this situation is somewhat less likely.

When the hand was replayed, North-South reached six clubs, an apparently hopeless slam. But as a result of a cue-bid from South, North became the declarer. East was unlucky to hit on the lead of the diamond ace, a suit his partner had bid, and the contract was made.

The opening lead was ruffed in the South hand and the safety play was made by leading the club jack. East won

and shifted to spades, but too late. The declarer won with the spade ace and established hearts by ruffing the third round. The diamond king provided the discard for a spade loser and the marked finesse in trumps permitted the slam to succeed.

NORTH
♠ 384
♥ 73
♦ K1072
♣ 6543

WEST
♠ J83
♥ J105
♦ QJ98543
♣

EAST (D)
♠ KQ1052
♥ Q84
♦ A6
♣ KQ2

SOUTH
♠ A7
♥ AK962
♦ A10987
♣

Neither side was vulnerable.
The bidding:
East South West North
1♠ 1♣ 2♠ 2♣
Pass 3♠ Pass 4♠
Pass 5♠ Pass Pass

West led the spade three.

Solution to Previous Puzzle
MEED VASES ITTIS
ACRE EBBILL THRO
THIMBERIG GRAY
HOWLED BANISHES
GASP SIEHA
MAJOR ALLIANCE
LUCID FUELLED THIS
NEWS ANIMAL BAST
DIE DACTYL ORLE
SOLAR HOT RAKER
ERIC OILS
SEDIMENT TITLOS
TAPED NEEDLEFISH
EVILS TITLES UNTO
MENS ETHOS LESTY

DENNIS THE MENACE



"AW, YOU JUST MISSED IT. MY BALLOON WAS THIS BIG!"

JUMBLE - that scrambled word game
BY HENRI ARNOLD AND BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VELGA
AXORB
ZEMENY
NOOTIL



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above clue.

Yesterday's Jumble: APART WAKEN CLOUDY BIGNAMY
Answer: This kind of strike might cause trouble at the zoo - WILDCAT

BOOKS

THE LAMBERT REVELS

By Terence de Vere White. Atlantic/Little, Brown. 271 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Sara Blackburn

THERE are at least a couple of very entertaining characters in Terence de Vere White's novel about what happens when the Anglo-Irish "aristocracy" of a small Irish village have their enormous pretensions toward wealth and status shaken and then shattered by a conspiracy among two of their own. The novel is a kind of comedy of manners which readers of another age might have referred to as "civilized"; it is occasionally very funny, because the author has an admirable skill for creating characters so absurdly pompous that they are richly deserving of the vicious delight with which he sets about deflating them. The cast includes a remarkably broad canon who is deeply respected by his fellow villagers for no detectable virtue; his rapid lawyer son; a count who is not a count but quite a sounder; assorted retired army officer types; and a lively young girl whose return to her ancestral home provides a competition of ghastly social events in her honor that culminates in the virtual death of the old order.

As the residents of The Lambert Mills have almost literally nothing to do but spy on and gossip about one another and go about the calls which pass as their social life, there is a great deal of speculation about intention, misinterpretation of actions, and blundering into unexpected events. The novel has one serious flaw which makes it impossible to recommend with

'Holiday on Ice' Scores With Quality Show

FARIS, Feb. 16. - Madison Square Garden Productions is "proudly presenting" its latest skating extravaganza, "Holiday on Ice," at the Palais des Sports through April 5. The organization's pride is justified, for it has provided a stunning spectacle.

The jaded insist that all ice shows are the same; a similar statement might also be made about Restoration comedies, "and" plays, operettas or kabuki. Such generalizing ignores an all-important factor: quality. The new renaissance revue that has come to Paris, though remaining on stage most of the time, is expertly performed, tastefully costumed and lighted, and is filled with novel novelties.

The star skaters are Donald McPherson, Hanna Mahoney, Czechoslovakia, the "Hanna" Anna Galmann, the French Guy Longpré, who cut up comically as a Western sheriff, Desmond Scott and Titch Stock in a burlesque concert sketch, Gary Visconti as a Don Juan among a bevy of "pompous" wenches, Gudrun, Hans and Walter Haemer, who give gracefully through some dreamy ballets and Ann-Margret, the Swedish.

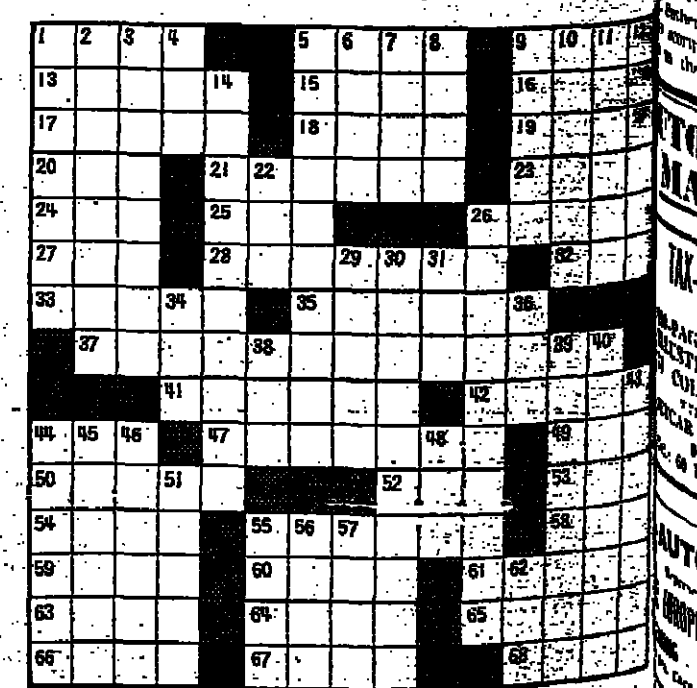
Outstanding production numbers are a walk-a-tale at old Vienna, a minuet in which at night the toys come to life and go skating, "Showboat" finale, and a Sm Lake ballet invaded by "hippies" and then contrasting the classic dance with rock convulsions. On two occasions the show steps off the ice - for Eileen Hanna's beautiful acrobatic act and for Vadim Zelenka's tumbling, which, emerging from a life-saver, executes a hilarious high-bouncing exhibition of their enormous prop. The shuffle's choreography and the handsome entertainment rhythm, variety and smooth style.

THOMAS QUINN CURTIS

CROSSWORD

By Will Ward

ACROSS
1 Containers: Abbr.
5 Zany
9 Pronoun
13 Biblical son of Jesse
15 Note
16 Oriental nurse
17 Rod of tennis
18 Push
19 Head: Fr.
20 Honor card
21 Compiled
23 Pennsylvania city
24 Hindu language: Abbr.
25 Push
26 Cereal fungus
27 Cub's home, for short
28 Biblical prophet and others
32 Printer's measures
33 Kins
35 Tebaldi
37 Beast of much burden
41 Rivera works
42 A breath
44 Perched
47 Sioux Indian
48 Zulu
50 Groom
52 ——— polio
53 Also
54 West Indian
55 Jewish Var.
56 Girl's name
58 Military group: Abbr.
59 Shankar
60 Newspaper item
61 Racket
63 Delightful abode
64 Moon: Prefix
65 Fabric
66 Decades
67 Of the ear
68 Tenants' burden
9 Bigoted one
10 Become apparent
11 Share
12 Newspaper, informally
14 Reverse
22 Baiting people
23 Greeting
30 Either, for one
31 Pile
34 Dickens character
36 Flying machine
37 Decade
39 Hebrew deity
40 Chinese post
43 Symbol of worthlessness
44 Censuring
45 Morning
46 Table produced
48 Abandonment
51 Falls profusely
56 Game
57 Border on
57 Kind of skirt
62 Row



Heavyweight Championship Countdown

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (NYT)—After nearly two years of confusion with two world heavyweight champions, Joe Frazier and Jimmy Ellis will determine tonight at Madison Square Garden who will be the single successor to Cassius Clay.

Frazier, recognized as the champion by six states, is a savvy favorite over Ellis, World Boxing Association champion, who odds vary from 4 to 1 in Las Vegas, but many boxing observers give Ellis a strong chance.

Style is the reason. Ellis is a dilled boxer-puncher who might rival Frazier's relentless attack. One who thinks Ellis will win Clay, also known as Muhammad Ali, the deposed champion.

"I can see why Clay says that," Frazier said. "He had Ellis as a sparring partner, he worked with him, he knows him. But he never worked with me, he doesn't know what I can do."

Ellis, who once outpointed Clay when they were amateurs in Louisville, Ky., a decade ago, reached calmly.

"It doesn't surprise me that he picked me," Ellis said. "He knows what I can do, he knows my ability."

Ellis has the better odds before. He was the betting underdog in each of his WBA tournament bouts, but stopped Louis Martin and outpointed both Oscar Bonavena and Jerry Quarry to win that version of the title on April 27, 1968. He defended it successfully in a controversial decision over Floyd Patterson in

Stockholm, Sweden, five months later.

But among the factors in Frazier's favor is that Ellis has not fought in 17 months. During that span, the Philadelphia slugger has outpointed Bonavena and stopped both Dave Zyglerovics of Buffalo, N.Y., in 96 seconds, and Quarry in defending his title, which he won by stopping Buster Mathis on March 4, 1969, in the new Garden's opening boxing program.

Frazier is undefeated in 34 bouts, with 21 knockouts. Ellis, who spent four years as a middleweight, has a career record of 27 victories and five defeats, with 12 knockouts. But after having grown into a true heavyweight following the removal of infected tonsils early in 1968, he has compiled a 13-0 won-lost record, with six knockouts.

"As a heavyweight," said Ellis's manager, Angelo Dundee, "Jimmy is as undefeated as Frazier is."

Frazier is expected to be a chunky 205 pounds, with Ellis expected at 198.

"I'm going to be so close to him," Frazier has said of his battle plan, "that he's going to have to do something. I doubt that he can move away from me as fast as I can move in on him."

Ellis, however, professes no fear of Frazier's swarming, slugger style that has demolished so many foes.

Not a Powderpuff

"He'll be right there where I can hit him," Ellis said. "I'm not a powderpuff, I can punch hard, too."

too. He has been floored only once, when Rubin (Hurricane) Carter registered a momentary knockdown in 1964 at the old Garden in a middleweight match. Frazier has been on the canvas three times—twice in a 1965 bout with Bonavena at the Garden, and once in his second professional bout with Mike Bruce.

But no matter which gladiator emerges as the single champion, each will collect an equal share of the gate and ancillary income. Each has been guaranteed \$150,000, although each's 30 percent of the total income is virtually certain to double, if not triple, that amount.

According to Harry Markson, the Garden's boxing director, a crowd of 17,000 is expected to produce a gate of more than \$500,000.

'One-Handed' Joe Dealt a Verbal Jab By Angelo Dundee

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (NYT)—In its essence, the heavyweight title showdown will match the swarming fury of Joe Frazier's two-fisted belligerence against the disciplined skills of Jimmy Ellis's thwarting left jab and coiled right hand.

If Clay ever had opposed Frazier, the left jab would have been his most important punch. The success of Clay's former sparring partner, Ellis, also is expected to depend on the jab because each has been influenced by the same strategist, Angelo Dundee.

"To me," Dundee was saying yesterday as Ellis relaxed by playing checkers in his midtown hotel, "the jab is the most important punch in boxing. The guy without a jab isn't a good fighter; he's a one-handed fighter. The jab is a setter-upper, it's your ruler, your measuring stick. It makes the guy you're fighting do what you want him to do."

If an upset is to occur, Ellis must control the tempo, just as Frazier must dominate Ellis if he is to win.

Upstairs and Down

"Frazier doesn't have much of a jab," Dundee continued. "When he's looking to hook you, he'll jab, but that's about the only time... Jimmy Ellis has a variety jab, upstairs and downstairs. Sugar Ray's jab was like Jimmy's, not a rapid-fire jab, but steady."

Ellis will use his jab to interrupt Frazier's attack and to create an ambush for his right hand.

"He showed that he will keep coming," Ellis said. "And he showed that he will go down if he's really hit."

Frazier's strategy is basically brutal. He will depend on his constant pressure to minimize Ellis's craftsmanship.

"I'm going to put a whole lot of pressure on him," Frazier has said. "I don't think he's used to that pressure."

"We're going out there and do our thing and prove who's the best," Frazier said. "All the hip-hop and the yap-yap is over."



SHAKE HANDS AND...—Joe Frazier (left) gives Jimmy Ellis some choice words of advice at Monday's weigh-in.

Will Ellis Lose by a Nose?

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (NYT)—Among the unknown factors in tonight's heavyweight showdown is how Jimmy Ellis's nose will react.

Seventeen months ago, the World Boxing Association champion incurred a severe fracture of the upper nose in his controversial decision over Floyd Patterson in Stockholm. Three days later, he underwent remedial surgery.

The recuperative period kept Ellis out of the gym for four months. The tenderness he acknowledges now prompted him to avoid a bout last April at Madison Square Garden with Joe Frazier, the six-state champion.

But according to Ellis's surgeon, Dr. Julian Groff of North Miami Beach, Fla., his nose is "stronger" than it ever was.

"Jimmy has more breathing space in his nose than he did before," Dr. Groff said by telephone from Florida. "Because during the operation, I corrected his septum and also removed a piece of cartilage."

"There's not as much mucous membrane in there anymore," he said. "Instead, there's a lot of scar tissue with less vascular supply. Another thing, his nose is probably more resilient to a hard punch."

In summation, Dr. Groff proclaimed that there was "no weakness" in Ellis's nose.

Weigh-In Banter: Ellis Warns Frazier About Dirty Fighting

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (UPI)—Joe Frazier weighed in with a four-pound advantage over Jimmy Ellis today and was warned by Ellis that "he better not try anything dirty, like butting or I'll be the new heavyweight champion by a quick knockout."

Frazier, 205 pounds, and Ellis, 201 pounds, shared the same Madison Square Garden ring they will fight in tonight with dozens of photographers and reporters and representatives of every major boxing organization.

"I don't know what Ellis is talking about when he says I butt. Anytime a guy gets

FRAZIER		ELLIS	
205 lbs.	Age 33	201 lbs.	Age 31
5 ft. 11 1/2 in.	Height	6 ft. 1 in.	Height
44 in.	Chest (Normal)	44 in.	Chest (Expanded)
15 1/2 in.	Neck	15 1/2 in.	Neck
12 in.	Forearms	12 3/4 in.	Forearms
34 in.	Waist	34 1/2 in.	Waist
12 in.	Thighs	12 in.	Thighs
13 in.	Calves	13 1/2 in.	Calves
13 in.	Feet	13 1/2 in.	Feet

in close his head's going to hit the other guy."

"Yeah, but if he were a boxing glove on his head, it would be better," Ellis replied.

"I just don't want the fight to get out of hand," "Jimmy," Frazier said, "at 201 pounds, you are going to be too heavy to move."

"All right, baby, we'll see how you move when I put you on your back tonight," Ellis countered.

Asked what his strategy for the fight would be, Frazier replied: "Every time he breathes, he'll be breathing on me. I'm just going to keep coming all the way."

Ellis said he would fight "cool and loose. I don't get mad. I just win," he said.

Ellis has never weighed 200 pounds for a fight before. Frazier was a pound heavier than in his title fight last year against Jerry Quarry.

It's All Downhill for Kidd—To Happy Ending

By Mike Katz

VAL GARDENA, Italy, Feb. 16—After seven years of sprained ankles, deferred dreams, there was a happy ending to Bill Kidd's career as an amateur skier.

Kidd did not win his last race, which was fifth in the 1970 world Alpine championships. But it was enough to give him the title of the world's finest round skier. It was the first time in Alpine history for an American man.

Kidd himself won one earlier, a hippie-looking, long, uncombed (and hairy) skier who talks like a graduate student in business

(which he might become when his pro career is over) had come close before.

He won the silver medal in the special slalom at the 1964 Olympics at Innsbruck and the bronze in the same event here. But every time it seemed he was ready to become one of the top-ranked skiers, his left ankle tripped him.

The First Time in 1963 for the 36-year-old native of Stowe, Vt., after a fine 1962 season.

In 1963, he didn't race at all. In 1964, he won his silver medal, then sprained his ankle.

"In 1965, I was having a great year in the States," he recalled. "I won nine races in a row. The Europeans were coming over

the next week. I sprained my ankle.

"In 1966, in Europe, I was trading first places with Jean-Claude Killy. Then I sprained my ankle at Kitzbuhel."

This time, he needed an operation. Still, he was back in time for the world championships that summer at Portillo, Chile. "But racing down there, I was favoring the ankle, and I fell and broke my right leg."

Comeback Foiled

He didn't race at all the following winter, but was making his comeback on schedule for the 1968 Olympics at Grenoble.

"I came back slowly, but on a definite schedule," Kidd said. "Everything was going perfectly. I was in the top ten, then in the top seven, then in the top five."

"On the day before the Olympics began, I sprained my ankle."

He still raced, but could do no better than fifth place in the giant slalom. Last season, he seemed on his way back again, but at Kitzbuhel, the inevitable. "I sprained my ankle."

"Sounds like a broken record," he said.

This season, Kidd has had his mind on only one thing, the world championships.

"All the races in the year weren't as important to me as these," he said.

So he took it easy. "I knew all year that if I fell I couldn't race at Val Gardena," he said. "That's

one of the reasons I'm not really as good a downhiller as I used to be—that fear of falling."

"That's because when I fall, I don't just tip over and slide. When I fall, I don't get up."

Kidd fell last month at Megève, but this time did not hurt his ankle. He pulled a muscle in his back and had to wear a corset yesterday.

But no corset could have restrained Kidd. He knew that he was nearing the end of his career as a racer. He wanted to go out a winner. And then circumstances here gave him his golden opportunity.

Karl Schranz of Austria and Henri Duvillard of France are generally recognized as the two finest all-round skiers in the world. But Schranz fell in the special slalom, eliminating himself from the combined. And Duvillard did not start the slalom because of the rule limiting a nation to four competitors. However, Duvillard would have eliminated himself by a fall in the giant slalom.

Kidd, who almost eliminated himself in the giant slalom—he was 50th—fell the first time before coming back to finish 15th, went into yesterday's race in third place, behind Patrick Russell and Alain Penz of France.

However, Penz is no downhiller and did not start. And Russell is no downhiller either—he finished 43d. Kidd went out a winner. And nobody had to carry him.

Two-Year Probe Revealed by Kuhn Of McLain's 'Off-Field Activities'

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (NYT)—Some "off-field activities" in 1967 of Denny McLain, the American League's outstanding pitcher for the last two seasons, are under investigation by the office of the commissioner of baseball, Commissioner Bowie Kuhn announced Friday.

Kuhn met Friday with the 25-year-old Detroit pitcher, who won 31 games in 1967 and 24 last year, and McLain's lawyer.

After the meeting, McLain left for Lakeland, Fla., where he has a home, and was unavailable for comment. But the commissioner issued the following statement:

"This office has been reviewing certain off-field activities of Denny McLain which occurred in 1967."

"I had a conference today with Mr. McLain and his attorney and we discussed the matter fully. They are giving this office their cooperation and have assured me of their continuing willingness to do so."

"There is no indication that these activities in any way involve the playing or outcome of baseball games."

After the meeting, McLain's lawyer said that the investigation had been determined and evaluated, I will have a further statement to make."

Rangers Regain First Place In Shutout of Montreal

NEW YORK, Feb. 16 (AP)—The New York Rangers shattered a Montreal Hockey League scoring record for consecutive games, re-

ord first place in the East Division, and blanked Montreal yesterday.

Donnie Marshall scored from up in the first 70 seconds of the game and extended to 118 the number of consecutive regular season games in which the Rangers scored. The record broke the 104-104 The 2-0 shutout was a fourth of the season for goalie Giacomo and his first in 2-1-1-1-1.

Macmillan kicked out 19 shots as Rangers took a two-point lead in idle Boston in the East.

Flyers 7, Kings 1

Bill Sutherland started Philadelphia's scoring barrage with two goals in the first period as the Flyers defeated Los Angeles, 7-1.

Philadelphia set two club records, taking 55 shots for a game high and 22 in the second period, when they scored four times. Rights turned the contest, with Los Angeles' Eddie Shack tangling with Philadelphia's Larry Hillman early in the first period and Earl Heiskala toward the end of the second. Philadelphia's Gary Dornhoefer and the Kings' Brent Hughes also fought in the second period.

Penguins 4, Red Wings 2

Gordie Howe scored his 20th goal in a losing cause as Pittsburgh defeated Detroit, 4-2. It was the 31st straight season the 41-year-old star has scored hockey's equivalent of a 300 hitting average. Keith McCleary, who scored his 15th and 16th goals for Pittsburgh, clinched it for the Penguins with a close-in shot at 16:05 of the final period.

North Stars 3, Blues 3

Minnesota's Danny Lawson and Terry Crisp of St. Louis exchanged unassisted goals in the final three minutes as the North Stars and Blues played to a 3-3 tie. Crisp scored first at 17:08 of the third period. Lawson retaliated 48 seconds later. The Blues had tied the game 2-2 at 19:28 of the opening period on Red Berenson's unassisted power play goal.

Black Hawks 6, Maple Leafs 4

Bobby Hull scored a pair of goals, one while this team was short-handed, to pace Chicago to a 6-4 victory over Toronto. The Black Hawks moved to within one point of Detroit in the battle for fourth place in the East Division on their third straight victory. Hull got his 24th and 25th goals of the season. The Black Hawks put the game away on Hull's second in the third period and Stan Mikita's 33d. Mikita also had two assists to boost his scoring total to 67, third best in the league.

MINNESOTA'S DANNY LAWSON AND TERRY CRISP OF ST. LOUIS EXCHANGED UNASSISTED GOALS IN THE FINAL THREE MINUTES AS THE NORTH STARS AND BLUES PLAYED TO A 3-3 TIE.

CRISP SCORED FIRST AT 17:08 OF THE THIRD PERIOD. LAWSON RETALIATED 48 SECONDS LATER. THE BLUES HAD TIED THE GAME 2-2 AT 19:28 OF THE OPENING PERIOD ON RED BERENSON'S UNASSISTED POWER PLAY GOAL.

BLACK HAWKS 6, MAPLE LEAFS 4

BOBBY HULL SCORED A PAIR OF GOALS, ONE WHILE THIS TEAM WAS SHORT-HANDED, TO PACE CHICAGO TO A 6-4 VICTORY OVER TORONTO. THE BLACK HAWKS MOVED TO WITHIN ONE POINT OF DETROIT IN THE BATTLE FOR FOURTH PLACE IN THE EAST DIVISION ON THEIR THIRD STRAIGHT VICTORY. HULL GOT HIS 24TH AND 25TH GOALS OF THE SEASON. THE BLACK HAWKS PUT THE GAME AWAY ON HULL'S SECOND IN THE THIRD PERIOD AND STAN MIKITA'S 33D. MIKITA ALSO HAD TWO ASSISTS TO BOOST HIS SCORING TOTAL TO 67, THIRD BEST IN THE LEAGUE.

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BOBBY HULL SCORED A PAIR OF GOALS, ONE WHILE THIS TEAM WAS SHORT-HANDED, TO PACE CHICAGO TO A 6-4 VICTORY OVER TORONTO. THE BLACK HAWKS MOVED TO WITHIN ONE POINT OF DETROIT IN THE BATTLE FOR FOURTH PLACE IN THE EAST DIVISION ON THEIR THIRD STRAIGHT VICTORY. HULL GOT HIS 24TH AND 25TH GOALS OF THE SEASON. THE BLACK HAWKS PUT THE GAME AWAY ON HULL'S SECOND IN THE THIRD PERIOD AND STAN MIKITA'S 33D. MIKITA ALSO HAD TWO ASSISTS TO BOOST HIS SCORING TOTAL TO 67, THIRD BEST IN THE LEAGUE.

MINNESOTA'S DANNY LAWSON AND TERRY CRISP OF ST. LOUIS EXCHANGED UNASSISTED GOALS IN THE FINAL THREE MINUTES AS THE NORTH STARS AND BLUES PLAYED TO A 3-3 TIE.

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